

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria 7 5/8	Libya 9 1/2
Belgium 10 1/8	Luxembourg 10 1/8
Denmark 12 1/8	Netherlands 0.85 Flor.
France	..... 1.00	Nigeria	..... 2.4
Germany	..... 1.00 D.M.	Norway	..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	..... 1.00	Portugal	..... 6 Esc.
Greece	..... 8 Dr.	Spain	..... 12 Ptas.
India	..... 8 Rupees	Sweden	..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	..... 20 Rials	Switzerland	..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Israel	..... 1.00	Turkey	..... 4.25 T.L.
Japan	..... 1.00	U.S. Military	..... 50.20
Lebanon	..... 75 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 3.00 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, showers. Temp. 72-84 (23-21). Tomorrow cooler. Yesterday's temp. 70-80 (21-13). **LONDON:** Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (21-13). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 62-80 (16-13). **CHANNEL:** Moderate to rough. **ROME:** Sunny. Temp. 80-88 (27-31). **NEW YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 80-88 (27-31). Yesterday's temp. 85-70 (29-21). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

No. 27,526

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1971

Established 1887

Guerrillas 'Evicted' By Jordan Mediation Group Sent by Syria

AMMAN, July 15 (UPI)—The Jordanian government said today that King Hussein's army has flushed Palestinian guerrillas from their strongholds around the ancient Roman city of Jerash, 25 miles north of Amman.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the guerrillas "have been evicted" and moved to new areas. Soon after, a Syrian mediation mission arrived in Amman in a peace move. The mission members—Syrian Army officers and Palestinian leaders—drove to the Jordanian capital, planning to talk to government leaders and visit combat areas.

In Beirut, guerrillas said army units—many of which are made up of bedouins fanatically loyal to Hussein—attacked their hillside bases today for the third straight day. Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat called on the guerrillas to stand fast. In a message issued from his headquarters in Dera, in south Syria, he said, "We are fighting to defend not ourselves, but the Arab nation. The blood of our heroes will not be wasted."

The Interior Ministry spokesman did not specify which areas the guerrillas moved into or when the "eviction" took place.

A government spokesman later said that the commandos had been taken to Jabbal, which overlooks the Jordan Valley and the Israeli-Jordanian cease-fire line. Reuters reported, this area is heavily populated "in contrast with the Jerash and Ajloun areas from which they were dislodged," he said.

Heaviest Fighting in Months
There was no indication how many guerrillas took part in the fighting, which began early Tuesday or the exact scale of the battles. However, local newsmen said the clashes were the heaviest since the fighting last April that led to the government evacuating all guerrillas from Amman.

Some 3,000 guerrillas originally grouped in the hills and woods around Jerash and Ajloun. Some of them gathered there to regain strength after their defeat in the civil war last September. Hundreds more joined them after being ordered out of Amman and other cities.

Syria made its peace move after Mr. Arafat met with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus. Damascus radio said the Syrian chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, telephoned Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tel and senior army officers, who agreed to receive a peace mission of officers and guerrilla chiefs.

17 Members Propose UN Seat Peking

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 15 (Reuters)—Seventeen nations formally proposed today the admission of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the Chinese Assembly session which will open Sept. 21.

The list of sponsors was the same as last year except for the omission of Pakistan. In 1970, for the first time, they obtained a simple majority for the resolution to admit Peking, but the assembly had already decided that a two-thirds majority was necessary for any change in representation.

In today's draft of an annual resolution about Chinese representation, Peking's supporters also called for Red China's seating on the Security Council as a permanent member—in place of Nationalist China.

The five permanent Council members—the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Chinese representative—have the right to veto UN deliberative decisions. The ten other Security Council seats, filled on a rotating basis, do not entail veto rights.

Today's draft resolution for the seating of Peking was the first to specify that it be given a Security Council seat with the veto right. Previous resolutions by Peking's supporters had only implied that such a status should be conferred.

Sponsors of today's draft resolution were Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Southern Yemen, Congo (Brazzaville), Tanzania, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The annual bid to seat Peking in the UN has never been made so far in advance of the opening of the assembly.



TALKS—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, left, conferring with Libyan Premier Moamer Kadhafi, center, and Abdel Monem Alhouni, member of Libyan Revolutionary Council, Tuesday in west Egyptian town of Mersa Matruh.

Says Monarch 'Still Believes in Divine Right'

Heikal, Cairo Editor, Condemns King Hassan

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 15 (NYT)—Mohammed Hassanain Heikal, Cairo's leading editor and an influential political adviser, criticized the strained silence by Arab foes of

King Hassan of Morocco following the attempt to overthrow him last Saturday, and condemned the monarch as an oppressor who believed he was "God's representative on earth."

Mr. Heikal wrote in an editorial prepared for tomorrow that it was painful to criticize an Arab ruler at "a critical stage" of the conflict with Israel and when efforts are under way to organize a summit conference of Arab leaders.

"But to keep silent on events as serious as those in Morocco would mean failing the Moroccan people at a time of bloody and sweeping crisis," he declared in his weekly column, "Frankly Speaking."

The Cairo press headlined today reports that more than 1,000 Moroccans have been arrested since the attempted coup d'etat and that more executions are expected to follow the shootings of ten top Moroccan military officers.

But until Mr. Heikal's sharply worded condemnation today, the press had avoided editorial attacks on King Hassan.

The revolutionary regime in Libya, by contrast, proclaimed enthusiastic support of the uprising and expressed its readiness to send paratroopers and aircraft to assist the rebels against any foreign intervention. Even after the suppression of the uprising, the Libyans continued to denounce the Moroccan monarch as "feudal, reactionary and corrupt."

Yesterday, the Libyans broke diplomatic relations with Morocco. In an apparent endeavor to prevent the conflict from further disrupting Arab unity, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat began consultations yesterday in Mersa Matruh, west of Alexandria, with Col. Moamer Kadhafi, the Libyan leader, and delegations from Syria and Sudan.

At the same time, Egyptian relations with Jordan deteriorated as a result of irritation in Cairo over a new offensive by the Jordanian Army against Palestinian guerrillas. King Hussein of Jordan was advised yesterday to postpone a visit to Cairo scheduled for July 23.

In his column about the Moroccan situation, Mr. Heikal said that Hassan "still believes that he rules by divine right." The editor

described the 42-year-old monarch as "one of the most brilliant men among modern-day Arab rulers," and expressed the opinion that Hassan, through a "miracle," could still open a new page in his relations with the Moroccan people.

The main instruments of oppression in Morocco, Mr. Heikal

continued, are the police, under the Minister of Interior, Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, and the army.

The army, he said, is "unique," and added: "It is mostly composed of professionals under a leadership that is entirely isolated from the people and thus has become a horrifying instrument of suppression."



The partly collapsed church of Sorbolo near Parma, after a pre-dawn earthquake jolted Northern Italy yesterday.

Only Two Fatalities Northern Italian Cities Rocked By Quake—Thousands Panic

PARMA, Italy, July 15 (UPI)—A pre-dawn earthquake shook almost every major Italian city north of Rome today, leaving two persons dead and sending thousands fleeing in panic from their homes.

The earthquake was felt over a 25,000-square-mile area stretching from the Ligurian Sea to the Adriatic. It jarred Genoa, Venice, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Parma, Ferrara, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio Emilia and Pavia—all the major northern cities except undisturbed Turin.

Authorities said a 47-year-old woman dropped dead of a heart attack while fleeing her home in Guastalla and a man died in Reggio Emilia.

"Many" other persons were hurt, police said, during wild scrambles into open fields, parks in other cities and towns. Geologists estimated the force of the earthquake at between two and four on the 12-point Mercalli scale and said it came at 3:33 a.m.

10:33 GMT. Some places reported it lasted as long as 30 seconds. Then, geologists said, two light tremors followed at 9:33 a.m.

Neither caused any damage. The earthquake, which in places came with a loud rumble, toppled television aerials, cracked walls, damaged old buildings and sent masonry crashing down on parked cars.

Parma was left without electricity for an hour. Authorities said the earthquake apparently did not disturb tens of thousands of tourists jamming Adriatic and Ligurian resorts. Nor, they said, did northern art treasures sustain any damage.

It towns and villages along the banks of the Po River, thousands of persons ran to the water's edge. It was the country's most severe earthquake since early February when a series of shocks killed 23 persons in the ancient Etruscan center of Tuscania.

It also was the most widespread earthquake in northern Italy since 1968, when a quake shook most of the "industrial triangle," including Milan and Turin. There were no casualties then.

No Movement at Paris

U.S. Insists Peace Plan Of Reds Be 'Clarified'

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, July 15 (WP)—The United States today held to long-established Nixon administration policy while seeking clarifications of major and minor points in the Vietnamese Communists' July 1 seven-point peace plan.

At the 121st session of the Vietnam peace talks here, U.S. negotiator David K.E. Bruce—challenged last week to say which of the seven points were or were not acceptable—replied that "we will need much more explanation from you as to what your points actually mean."

In a prepared statement, Ambassador Bruce commented cautiously, but largely negatively, on some of the Communist points, and then went on to pose five questions, ranging from the idea of a general cease-fire to whether Communist offers to release U.S. prisoners included captives taken in Laos and Cambodia.

North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy quickly charged that the Nixon administration was "attempting by various maneuvers, to drag out the negotiations by failing to respond seriously to the seven points."

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, of the Viet Cong, then challenged Mr. Bruce again to state which of the seven points the United States considered positive.

"As I understand what the American delegate has said," Mrs. Binh said, "they are all negative. Is that correct or not?"

Mr. Bruce did not choose to speak again in the discussion, either to answer Mrs. Binh's challenge or to press his own questions, which the Communists had ignored.

Clear Stance

In his prepared comments to the key Communist points, however, Mr. Bruce had made clear that—despite or because of a worldwide fact-finding tour by presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger—administration policy had not been altered in any way in response to the Communist July 1 proposal.

On the Communists' first point, offering the release of U.S. prisoners captured in North and South Vietnam simultaneous with complete withdrawal this year of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam, Mr. Bruce's answer was virtually identical in wording to a speech made by President Nixon on Oct. 7, 1970. Mr. Bruce said:

"We have long been ready to negotiate a timetable for complete withdrawals as part of an overall settlement."

The use of the plural "withdrawals" indicated that the United States continued to insist on "mutual" withdrawal of North Vietnamese as well as U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Mr. Bruce's response also reiterated the white House view that the United States cannot agree to total military withdrawal without assurances of Communist respect for an independent, non-Communist South Vietnam.

"The fixing of a withdrawal date," Mr. Bruce continued, "must be the result of a genuine negotiating process, not a prize we must first pay just for negotiations to begin or a unilateral action we must take because you so dictate."

In presenting their seven-point plan, Communist spokesmen had indicated that President Nixon would not have to proclaim a withdrawal date publicly, but could communicate it to them privately.

They also hinted at willingness to enter secret talks with the United States, and later said publicly that a private meeting with Mr. Kissinger would be "welcomed" by Xuan Thuy or by

Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member whose return to Paris June 24 (after an absence dating from April, 1970) signaled the new Communist line. Asked today whether there had been any private contacts between any members of the U.S. and North Vietnamese delegations in the last two weeks, the Hanoi spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, answered with a flat "no."

Observers speculated whether once again the U.S. delegation was deliberately refraining from picking up the telephone and proposing secret talks with Le Duc Tho, as had been the case in a much-disputed sequence in the winter of 1969-70. That sequence ended with the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and the departure of Le Duc Tho for Hanoi.

Minh Denounces Thieu, Who Derides Ky Attack

SAIGON, July 15.—South Vietnam's presidential race heated further today, with President Nguyen Van Thieu accusing Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky of slandering him, and with a third potential candidate, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, asserting that the United States is trying to engineer Mr. Thieu's re-election.

Mr. Minh, 56, a retired general, said Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker's continued presence would assure Mr. Thieu's retention of the presidency in the Oct. 3 election. Mr. Minh also accused President Thieu of repressing his opposition.

"Bunker is a great specialist in elections of this type," Mr. Minh charged. "He succeeded in the Dominican Republic, he succeeded in (the last presidential elec-

tion) in Vietnam in 1967 and he will succeed again in October."

"All my American friends have told me that he strongly supports Thieu and that a free and honest election will be very difficult with the presence of Ambassador Bunker," Mr. Minh asserted.

Mr. Bunker and President Thieu conferred for 90 minutes today at the presidential palace in what observers said was an extraordinary session.

It was believed, however, that their discussion centered on the Paris peace talks and on the general review of the Indochina war now being undertaken at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif.

Mr. Thieu said that the charges Mr. Ky made yesterday against his presidency were "aimed only at campaigning" and, if anything, would profit only the Communists.

The president said that South Vietnam has many other important problems at the present time that he must solve. He said that at a time when all the people and the armed forces must concentrate their efforts to defeat the Communist aggressors, it is not the time for him to debate with Mr. Ky.

The vice-president had asserted that Mr. Thieu is responsible for a society "fraught with unprecedented injustice and corruption," and he accused the president of dictatorial practices and maneuvering to rig the Oct. 3 voting.

The Thieu-dominated national legislature recently enacted an election-reform law requiring that a presidential hopeful garner endorsement from 49 of the 105 National Assembly members or from 100 of the approximately 550 city and provincial councilors.

U.S. Raises the Discount Rate To 5 Percent, Effective Today

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Reuters)—The American discount rate, charged by the central bank to commercial banks for short-term money, was raised today to 5 percent from 4.75 percent. It was the first official acknowledgement of a relentless climb in the cost of borrowing.

The trend, which started in the early summer, has been decelerated by the administration as an unnecessary brake on economic recovery.

The increase, effective tomorrow, was approved by the Federal Reserve Board for four of the 12 branches of the Federal Reserve System, including New York.

The other Federal Reserve banks will probably quickly follow the lead.

The move in the discount rate is the first since a one-quarter percent cut last February.

In addition to the New York branch, the Federal Reserve banks of Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco will also raise their rates tomorrow morning.

In recent years the rate has tended to follow private interest rates rather than guide them, but it is still regarded as an important indication of official monetary policy.

In announcing the change today, the board said the action was intended to bring the discount rate into closer alignment with other short-term interest rates.

House Committee Votes for Reforms

Ban Urged on U.S. Aid to Greece, Pakistan

By Henry Tanner

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to withhold all military and economic assistance for Pakistan and Greece.

The action on Pakistan proposes to cut off United States funds until East Pakistani refugees have been returned to their homes and "reasonable stability" has been achieved in the country where the army crushed an East Pakistani movement for political autonomy.

The action on Greece was a reversal of the vote yesterday, when the committee narrowly defeated—by 14 votes to 12—another cut-off proposal in the form of an amendment offered

by Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, to the administration's \$3.3 billion foreign aid authorization bill.

Today's vote was on a joint amendment offered by Rep. Hays and Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill. It passed, 17 to 12.

The vote on Pakistan was 17 to 6 in favor of an amendment offered by Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, D., N.J.

The administration has asked Congress to authorize \$118.3 million in military aid for the fiscal year, a massive increase over the \$60.3 million for last

year. No economic aid for Greece was given last year and none was requested for this year.

Congressional sources said today that the chances were excellent that the entire House would go along with the committee's recommendations.

In the Senate, the feeling against military aid to the two countries has been even stronger than in the House.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said in a statement today that the administration had confronted Congress "too long" with "misleading statements" about its policy of supplying arms to Pakistan. He added that he had requested the General Accounting Office to make a complete investigation into the volume and

Urge End to Foreign Bases

Nordic Politicians Back Red Policy

By Joe Alex Morris
POSTOCK, East Germany, July 15.—Nordic politicians joined their Communist counterparts today in calling for elimination of foreign military bases around the world.

The resolution came one day after Iceland announced that it would ask that American troops be withdrawn from the base at Keflavik. It did not mention the Icelandic move, however, and in fact Icelandic delegate Kristjan Pjolfsson was the only signor of the resolution to voice certain reservations.

The conference included 29 Scandinavian parliamentary deputies here, that "supports the liquidation of foreign military bases, the reduction of armies and of armaments in regions where the military confrontation is especially dangerous, above all in middle Europe."

Morocco Coup Attempt Seen Rightist in Greek Army Style

(Continued from Page 1)
ready been summarily executed, but gave no indication of their number.

It appeared that the ten senior officers, including four generals, singled out for Tuesday's ceremonial mass execution, were those among the ringleaders who demonstrably had no popular backing or leftist sympathies.

The coup eliminated nine of the army's 15 active generals. Five rebel generals were killed in action or by firing squad, four others died on the government side.

Most of the ringleaders were millionaire aristocrats and belonged to the families of tribal leaders in the Rif mountains of northeastern Morocco.

A high Moroccan official said it was increasingly clear that the conspiracy aimed at setting up a "right-wing military dictatorship on the Greek model" to forestall a possible liberalization of Hassan's moderate, pro-Western regime.

"These men had no political backing whatsoever," the official said. "To secure themselves a measure of support among discontented elements and among extremist regimes in the Arab world, they pretended to stage a leftist revolution. In fact, they represented a last-ditch attempt of the feudal aristocracy to safeguard its ancient privileges."

To whip up the Aberrant traces to anti-royalist violence, Ababou put his men through months of psychological conditioning. A qualified army source said they were systematically deprived of their good food and

privileges, and when they complained, he explained that the country's "corrupt rulers" were responsible.

This account contradicted the king's own version of the troops' intentions. Hassan told a news conference the men attacked because they were told palace guests were holding the king prisoner.

One source described the king's explanation as an attempt to "save the army's honor." Several eyewitnesses reported meeting truckloads of rebel soldiers who shouted: "Long live the republic."

One diplomatic source said the aims of the ringleaders seemed to be so diametrically opposed to those of the troops that "the coup even if it had succeeded—carried the seeds of its own imminent collapse."

"I am convinced that these high-living aristocratic generals and colonels would have been ousted by a real revolution within six months, plunging Morocco into a turmoil of extremist violence," the diplomat said.

The king indicated in an interview with the French news agency, Agence France-Press, that he himself committed "errors of appreciation" which contributed to the revolt.

The interview, apparently intended partly for domestic consumption, was bannered across the front page of every Moroccan newspaper today.

He said he did not intend to change his basic policies as a result of the coup. "But, of course, I will change something in the way of governing my country, beginning with myself."

German line on pressing world issues. They called for a start of preparations for a European security conference without preconditions as insisted upon by the West.

They also supported East German demands for international recognition. As expected, they endorsed the idea of full East German representation at the 1972 Stockholm Environmental Conference and insisted that this conference be held at official governmental level.

The conference was one of many meetings held in connection with the annual Baltic Sea Week here. The organizers reported increasing interest in the conference and, in fact, there were 20 more representatives here this time than in the previous year.

They included 15 Danish parliamentarians, 17 from Finland, three from Norway and two each from Sweden and Iceland. The rest came from East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union.

None were invited from West Germany, although it also borders on the Baltic.

U.S. Regrets Decision
BRUSSELS, July 15 (AP).—U.S. officials at the North Atlantic Alliance headquarters said today that they deeply regret that the Icelandic government has said that it wants U.S. forces there to leave.

The officials pointed out that Iceland's importance has increased with the expansion of Soviet forces in the North Atlantic.

They noted, in reply to questions, that U.S. forces have been at the Keflavik base for 20 years to man the alliance base and to defend Iceland and the North Atlantic.

The U.S. officials said that, under the terms of the 1951 agreement, there must be first a six-month period for mutual consideration of a withdrawal and then 12 months for the U.S. troops finally to pull out.

Austrian Draft 6 Months
VIENNA, July 15.—Compulsory military service in neutral Austria's armed forces was cut today from nine to six months. The measure was passed in parliament with the votes of the ruling Socialists and of the Rightist Freedom party on the eve of the dissolution of the chamber.

House Panel Bans Greece, Pakistan Aid Chamber Expected To Support Stand

(Continued from Page 1)
content of United States military supplies aid to Pakistan.

"It saddens me that our great nation continues to be more efficient in moving military hardware than in arranging humanitarian relief in East Pakistan," Sen. Kennedy's statement said.

Greek Regime Protests
ATHENS, July 15 (NYT).—The military-backed Greek regime protested tonight that the press had misrepresented the nature of the \$118 million U.S. military aid program to Greece for the current fiscal year.

A government press release said this sum included \$60 million worth of credits for the purchase of U.S. war material at ten-year terms and a 6.5 percent interest rate.

"Consequently, this sum can hardly be treated as military aid, but only as payments for facilities for the purchase of war material from national resources," the release said, adding that the Greek government would use only \$18 million from these credits in the 1971-72 fiscal year.

Only \$8,675,000 represented the value of military equipment granted as free military aid, the release stated. Another sum of \$11.2 million would go for freight and other administrative expenses.

A further sum of \$38 million, the regime stated, declared, "represents gratis military equipment from U.S. forces surpluses. This material is used and its value is usually estimated as if it were new," it added.

It was not clear why the regime issued such a detailed statement belittling, in a sense, the U.S. military aid program.

One theory was that it was aimed at dissuading the Americans from using military aid as leverage to force the ruling military to restore constitutional order in Greece.

The press release was issued before the news of the vote in the House Foreign Affairs Committee on aid to Greece reached Athens.



DANGER—A U.S. Army truck carrying poisonous mustard gas shells in Tengan, Okinawa, approaches a Navy pier where the dangerous cargo is to be loaded aboard ship and sent to Johnston Island in mid-Pacific. This is first phase in removal of 13,000 tons of poisonous gas before Okinawa is returned to Japan.

Court Weighs Ellsberg Plea Citing Illegal Wiretapping

BOSTON, July 15 (UPI).—A federal magistrate took under advisement today a motion by lawyers for Daniel Ellsberg to dismiss a government request that he be ordered to California to stand trial for leaking secret Pentagon papers to the press.

Magistrate Peter W. Princi said that he would "obviously need more time" to inspect Mr. Ellsberg's contention that the government's case against him was obtained through allegedly illegal electronic eavesdropping.

Mr. Princi continued the hearing to July 23 to give Mr. Ellsberg's lawyers time to prepare a rebuttal to arguments by assistant U.S. Attorney Lawrence Cohen.

Lawyers acting for Mr. Ellsberg, a former Pentagon and State Department aide who is now a senior research associate at the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, filed the motion Tuesday that was the basis of arguments at today's hearing.

Mr. Ellsberg's chief attorney, Leonard E. Boudin, argued that the evidence of wiretapping should be brought out at the removal hearing in Boston rather than at a trial in Los Angeles.

Mr. Cohen argued that the U.S. District Court here does not have jurisdiction over the wiretapping charge. He said that the defendant would have full opportunity to present evidence of eavesdropping in California.

U.S. Allies in Vietnam Upset By Leaking of War Papers

MANILA, July 15 (NYT).—Allies of the United States who contributed troops for the Vietnam war met informally here today for the sixth meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council and expressed displeasure over the leak to the press of the Pentagon papers on the war.

A conference source said that Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman, raised the question in private talks with representatives of the other troop-contributing countries—South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines—pointing out that the disclosures were one-sided and claiming that they were harmful to the interests of the American allies.

Representatives of the troop-contributing nations shared the view that the leak of the Pentagon papers had harmed the prestige of the United States in Asia and would discourage future negotiations of a delicate nature. Carlos Romulo, foreign secretary of the Philippines, reportedly stressed that his country's as-

sistance to South Vietnam, though of a limited nature—its consisted of civic action troops—had been extended in the form believed most appropriate to South Vietnam's aspirations for national development.

The Philippine government has not commented officially on recent disclosures, based on the Pentagon Papers, that three Philippine groups had been used by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to support operations in South Vietnam.

Statement Issued
Operation Brotherhood, one of those mentioned, has issued a statement on its objectives and operations: "Operation Brotherhood International had rendered service to all peoples in the areas where it has worked. It has not been engaged in any military operations other than the treatment of refugees and casualties of war, irrespective of spiritual, national or political convictions."

Although it acknowledged the support given it by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. government, Operation Brotherhood emphasized that it was sponsored by the governments of the three countries in which it operated: Laos, South Vietnam and the Philippines.

The 500,000-copy first printing is believed to be sold out and orders have required the printing of 1.1 million. The 677-page book, a reprint of the series that appeared in The New York Times, was published July 8 and costs \$2.25.

Orders have been received from the U.S. Information Agency, which asked for 250 copies, and from the three bookstores in the Pentagon, which asked for about 1,000 copies. The book is to be sold in post exchanges at U.S. military installations in Europe.

PHNOM PENH, July 15 (UPI).—The Cambodian government yesterday asked for the death penalty for two sons of deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk, charged with political murder and collaboration with the enemy.

They sat passively in a packed Phnom Penh military courtroom when charges against them were read, and the death penalty demanded.

Prosecution and defense lawyers agreed the trial would last at least three days.

One of Sihanouk's sons facing trial, Norodon Naradipho, 25, was convicted last April 6 of high treason, and is serving a five-year jail sentence on that charge.

The other, Norodon Ranarith, 27, a former University of Phnom Penh lawyer, has been under house arrest since last Dec. 21 for his alleged terrorist activities.

Prosecution sources said that Naradipho was in charge of finances for a terrorist organization and that he delivered about \$1,000 from a Chinese businessman in the Cambodian capital to his accomplices.

News Analysis

Bruce Denies He Resigned; Rift in U.S. Team Hinted?

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, July 15 (UPI).—Although the White House has confirmed that Ambassador David Bruce is leaving the Paris peace talks, the ambassador himself rekindled controversy over the report today by saying in response to a question: "I have not resigned. I would rather not go any further into that one."

Mr. Bruce's retirement was first reported shortly before midnight in Washington Monday, some five hours after presidential adviser Henry Kissinger left Paris, where he had conferred most of the day with the U.S. negotiator.

The summer White House at San Clemente, Calif., later explained that Mr. Bruce had informed President Nixon on May 26 that he wished to retire because of a circulatory ailment, but that the President had urged him to stay on as long as possible.

White House officials also confirmed that Mr. Bruce would be replaced, sometime next month, by William J. Porter, currently ambassador to South Korea and deputy ambassador in Saigon between 1965 and 1967.

There has been considerable speculation here as to the curious timing and manner of the announcement. Mr. Bruce's retirement—speculation further stimulated by Mr. Bruce's cryptic remark today. Observers noted that, health apart, Mr. Bruce offered to retire when the negotiations here seemed totally deadlocked, but that the 73-year-old career diplomat has seemed remarkably sprightly since the Communist cease-fire plan was unfurled July 1, apparently offering a greater opportunity for serious negotiations.

Abortive Role Earlier
As ambassador to London in 1967, Mr. Bruce played a key role in the attempt by Harold Wilson, then British Prime Minister, to mediate the war through Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, then visiting London. According to Mr. Wilson as well as to former U.S. Vietnam peace specialist Chester Cooper, the attempt failed when Dean Rusk, then Secretary of State, and Wall W. Rostow, then national security adviser, requested President Johnson both to harden his original offer, made through Mr. Bruce and Mr. Cooper and found interesting by Mr. Kosygin, and to resume bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Bruce is known to believe that the United States has been an important negotiating partner in the last few days, both the White House and the U.S. press spokesman here, Stephen Ledogar, have branded as "totally false" reports of policy differences between Mr. Bruce and the administration. Mr. Ledogar has also rejected allegations that Mr. Bruce would be continuing to serve here as a "game duck," and has insisted that the veteran ambassador would "continue to be our leader."

However, the speculation over policy differences has been intensified by the hasty return to Paris Tuesday of Philip Habib, No. 2 in the peace talks delegation under both Mr. Bruce and his predecessor, Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Habib had been on a long "leave" in the United States. It had been presumed that Mr. Habib would move on from Washington to South Korea as ambassador to succeed Mr. Porter, in a general realignment of Asian ambassadorial posts.

There has been no official explanation yet as to why Mr. Habib's immediate presence here was required if the administration retained complete confidence in Mr. Bruce, who served a series of presidential ambassadorships to Paris and Bonn as well as London before coming to Paris retirement last summer to head the U.S. negotiating team here.

Question of Stature
The appointment last summer of Mr. Bruce, a Maryland Democrat, came after mounting domestic as well as Communist criticism that the Nixon administration was "downgrading" the Paris

conference by its failure to replace Mr. Lodge, who quit in December, 1969, with a figure of equal stature. Mr. Habib served as "acting" chief of the U.S. delegation, with the temporary rank of ambassador, during that period—a period marked by complete deadlock of the talks and, ultimately, by the invasion of Cambodia which, according to numerous informed sources, took Mr. Habib completely by surprise.

Although U.S. governments in the 1960s do not blame Mr. Habib for the 1969 deadlock—some credit him with a crucial role within the Johnson administration in ending the bombing in 1968—neither he nor Mr. Porter, announced as Mr. Bruce's successor, possess the stature enjoyed by both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Lodge, as well as by Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance, who successfully negotiated the bombing halt and the opening of the Paris peace talks at the end of the Johnson administration.

Several observers believe that whether or not policy differences actually surfaced during Monday's secret meetings between Mr. Bruce and Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Habib's quick return here signals Washington's determination to control the negotiations more closely, rather than permit Mr. Bruce or any other independent-minded negotiator a free hand in secret talks with the Communists.

A half-century ago, a military officer was killed in action. The news was reported in the newspapers. The officer's name was listed among the fallen. The family received a notification. The officer's name was on the list of the fallen.

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Weekly Report: 29 GIs Slain

SAIGON, July 15 (UPI).—The U.S. Command said today 29 Americans were killed in battle in Vietnam last week and 179 wounded.

It brought to 45,373 the number of U.S. soldiers killed on Vietnamese battlefields since Jan. 1, 1961, and to 55,026 the total of Americans dead from combat and non-hostile causes.

It was the highest U.S. combat death toll in six weeks despite lack of battle action. The higher toll was the result of 13 fatalities carried over from previous week's fighting six previously listed as missing and seven others who died from wounds.

Nine other Americans died last week from non-hostile causes.

Saigon Force Ends Drive In Cambodia

SAIGON, July 15 (AP).—The bulk of a 1,500-man South Vietnamese task force pulled back to South Vietnam yesterday from a fruitless, one-week drive into eastern Cambodia.

They left behind about 500 troops to man a newly opened artillery and patrol base a few miles inside Cambodia in the Parrot's Beak sector.

During the operation, the task force failed to make any significant contact with Communist units and was hampered by flood conditions in the Parrot's Beak area of paddies and marshes. It had hoped to trap a 400-man North Vietnamese regiment believed to be in the area as well as uncover enemy arms and supply caches. Several small caches were found but otherwise the operation proved uneventful.

Air Raids Stopped
SAIGON, July 15 (UPI).—The U.S. command today reported a cessation of heavy air strikes on South Vietnam's northern quarter.

Field reports said, meanwhile, that South Vietnamese engineers had finished rebuilding Phnom Penh, a mountain-top outpost near the Demilitarized Zone, after a brief July 23 by the North Vietnamese. American advisers were sent back to the mountain base along with a South Vietnamese infantry company.

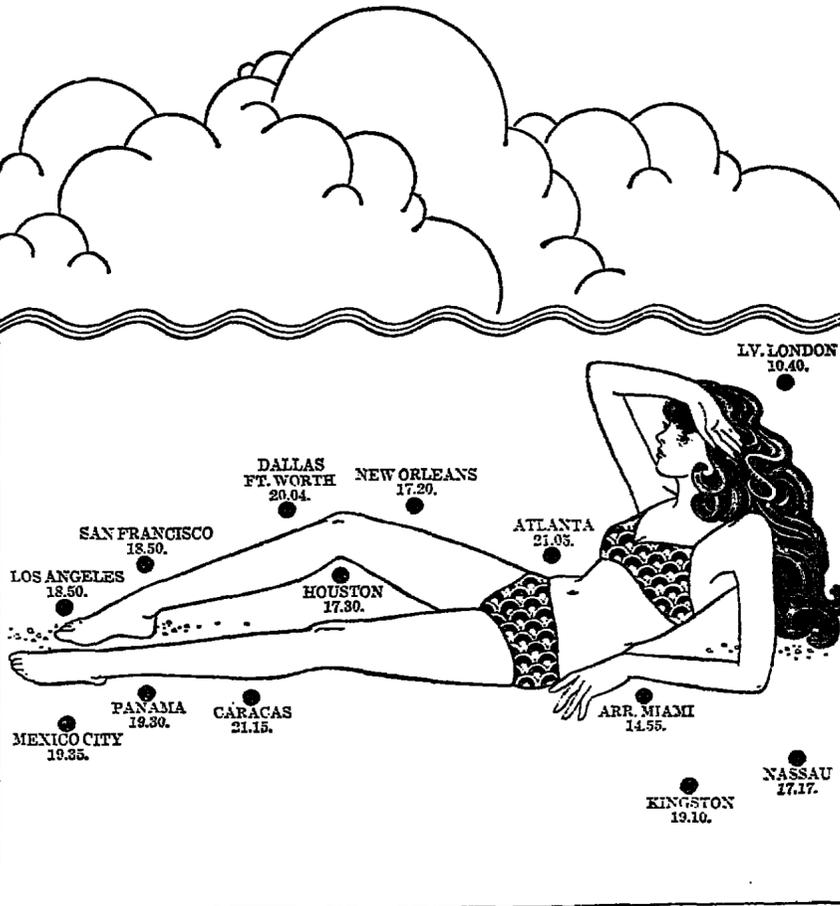
Despite the rebuilding of Phnom Penh, South Vietnamese Gen. Vu Van Giai said he was not sure installations were a good idea and that he might abandon them once the last Americans leave.

Keeping on Move
Gen. Giai is in command of operations aimed at blocking North Vietnamese infiltration across the DMZ. He told newspapermen today he prefers to keep his men moving to prevent the North Vietnamese from mounting such outposts with artillery and rockets.

U.S. Air Force and Navy high-precision flew to the mountain base yesterday, more than 10 times the number Monday and Tuesday, when a tropical storm curtailed such missions. B-52 bombers flew raids in the western corner of the country.

American O-1s returned ground fighting for the first time in a week in two battles in which they killed a total of 14 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. One American died.

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WEATHER

Table with columns for city, temperature, and weather conditions. Cities listed include ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CONTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, GENEVA, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, ISTANBUL, LA PALMA, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MOSCOW, MUMBAI, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSAKA, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SOFIA, STUTTGART, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, and ZURICH.

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Million Copies Printed, Sold of Pentagon Papers

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—More than a million copies of the paperback edition of "The Pentagon Papers" are in print, according to Bantam Books, the publisher.

A spokesman for Bantam said that the initial sales reports indicated that it would be the fastest-selling paperback title. The book has not yet been fully distributed, the spokesman said, adding that he expected a million-copy sale.

The 500,000-copy first printing is believed to be sold out and orders have required the printing of 1.1 million. The 677-page book, a reprint of the series that appeared in The New York Times, was published July 8 and costs \$2.25.

Orders have been received from the U.S. Information Agency, which asked for 250 copies, and from the three bookstores in the Pentagon, which asked for about 1,000 copies. The book is to be sold in post exchanges at U.S. military installations in Europe.

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Phone Strike Sabotage in U.S. Charged

Rail Walkout Planned Today on Two Roads

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Sabotage, including a firebombing and cable-cutting, was charged today as the east-to-west strike against the Bell telephone system.

Meanwhile, the United Transportation Union went ahead with plans to go on strike against at least two railroads tomorrow despite industry threats to fire thousands of workers and cut the pay of others.

This afternoon the government summoned top rail management and union leaders to conferences in Washington with Labor Department officials tonight.

There were few if any signs of a cooling in other labor disputes which have killed tens of thousands of workers in the country.

A half-million telephone workers were in the second day of their strike against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. announced it has cut off negotiations with electrical workers because of "vicious and insane" acts of violence.

Large Areas Cut Off

The company said large areas of Lake County in northern Illinois were cut off from telephone service because of sabotage. Five separate cables were cut near Libertyville, the company said, and three junction boxes were burned out.

Also in Illinois, two men were arrested in connection with the fire bombing of a telephone company garage at Elgin which caused an estimated \$50,000 damage.

A bullet was fired through the window of the home of a company official in the Elgin area and a rock was hurled through the window of the home of another official.

The mass walkout by 500,000 Communications Workers of America had little effect on normal telephone service, except for delays when calling information or operator-assisted calls.

In a cross-country check, there were delays up to two-and-a-half minutes to reach an information operator, with lesser delays for operator-assisted credit card or person-to-person long distance calls.

As the deadline for a rail strike—a walkout which could mushroom into a nationwide shutdown—loomed, the railroad industry placed a newspaper advertisement charging a strike would be "unnecessary... senseless."

You Can't Afford It

"The railroad industry can't afford it," the advertisement said. "The national economy can't afford it. You can't afford it."

The 180,000-member union said it will strike the Union Pacific and Southern Railway tomorrow. The union also wants to strike the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, but a federal judge has issued an injunction preventing that walkout until July 23. A court hearing will be held on the injunction.

Tennis Table Is Protest Prop

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Thirty young people set up a table-tennis table a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the Western White House yesterday to protest what they called "President Nixon's ping pong diplomacy."

The youths identified themselves as members of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF). They said they oppose admission of Communist China to the United Nations and any diplomatic or economic exchanges with it.

"We're challenging President Nixon to come out and play a game of ping pong with some of our members and carry on a discourse in which we would show the President our strong opposition to his ping pong diplomacy," said Dick Shirley, YAF executive director.

New Authority to Junior Officers Will 'Even Make Training Fun'

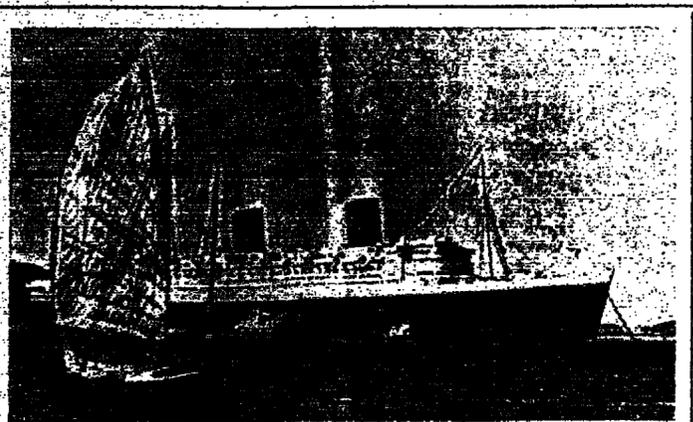
WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A new decentralized Army training policy intended to give field commanders greater authority and responsibility in directing their troops was announced today by Gen. William O. Westmoreland, chief of staff.

He said unit commanders issued by Army headquarters will receive training instructions in the form of broad guidelines rather than orders prescribing detailed and rigid training schedules.

The change will not affect recruitings undergoing basic training, who will continue to receive mandatory courses and specified hours of instruction.

In a message to commanders, Gen. Westmoreland said: "We must reaffirm our confidence in the dedication, judgment and professionalism of the officer corps by decentralizing the management and conduct of training."

An Army spokesman said the new policy will restore "special trust and confidence in small unit leaders and even make training fun."



MEETING OF THE TWAIN—A Communist Chinese fishing junk passes the \$3,000 ton "floating university," once known as the Queen Elizabeth, anchored off Hong Kong's Lantau Island yesterday. The former ocean liner was bought by a Hong Kong millionaire and will be a seagoing unit of Chapman College, Orange, Calif.

Patman Asks Lockheed to Keep Trying

By Richard Wilkin

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, called on the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. yesterday to furnish "hard evidence" that it had exhausted all other avenues for loans before his committee voted on an administration bill to provide government loan guarantees.

Rep. Patman, presiding over a second day of hearings by the House Banking and Currency Committee, noted that Lockheed had said it still had "substantial collateral" that had not been pledged for any loans.

But a spokesman for the company disclosed later that its original 1968 agreement covering a \$400 million line of credit from a group of 24 banks had stipulated that Lockheed could not use any property or other collateral for other loans.

Patman Move Foreseen

It appeared likely Rep. Patman would explore the possibility of changing the ban on use of remaining collateral for loans from other institutions.

Lockheed's main creditors already have agreed to cede to the government their first lien on Lockheed assets if the government grants their demand for guarantees of an additional \$250 million in loans to the company.

The money is needed to continue development of Lockheed's 300-passenger, L-1011, airliner. If the airliner program collapses, Lockheed has said, it will be forced into bankruptcy.

The committee has before it the original administration bill that would authorize guarantees of \$250 million in loans to Lockheed. This approach has been broadened in the Senate, where the Banking Committee voted last week to give Lockheed a bill that would authorize guarantees of up to \$2 billion in loans, with a \$250 million limit for any one company.

Hughes of Iowa Vetoes Candidacy

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, said today that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

Sen. Hughes did not announce support of any other prospective Democratic presidential candidate.

Sen. Hughes was among the first to indicate an interest in the Democratic presidential nomination and has made numerous appearances checking on public sentiment. So far, only Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., has formally announced his candidacy for the nomination a year from now at the party's convention in Miami Beach.

Kosygin Visits Mongolia

MOSCOW, July 15 (Reuters)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin returned here today after attending celebrations marking 50 years of Communism in Mongolia, Tass news agency reported.

Pope Leaves Rome

VATICAN CITY, July 15 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI left the Vatican today for his annual summer retreat at the Alban hill town of Castelgandolfo. Vatican officials said that the Pope would keep up a full work schedule during his summer vacation and continue to give general audiences there.

Nixon Names Envoy

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 15 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday named Howard E. Mace, 55, director of personnel at the State Department, to be ambassador to Sierra Leone. He will succeed Robert G. Miner, who retired from the Foreign Service.

Senate Sustains Nixon Veto Of Public Works Program

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Despite bitter criticism from Democrats, the Senate yesterday sustained President Nixon's veto of a proposed \$2 billion emergency public works program designed to put 200,000 unemployed to work.

A majority of the Senate voted to override, 57 to 38, but this fell five votes short of the two-thirds vote required to enact a bill into law over a presidential veto.

The vetoed measure also authorized \$1.9 billion for general and regional economic development programs and \$1.5 billion for aid to the low-income Appalachian region, but these provisions were not in controversy and probably will be enacted separately later.

Mr. Nixon's June 29 veto message emphasized his displeasure with the \$2 billion emergency public works provision.

He said public works projects have a notoriously long lead-time and thus wouldn't create jobs fast enough to combat current unemployment. Moreover, he said, the measure could have an inflationary impact.

Jobs of Transition

At the time he vetoed the emergency public works measure, the President indicated he would approve another measure providing \$2.25 billion to provide 150,000 jobs for the unemployed in state and local government and anti-pollution, health, education and law-enforcement jobs. Mr. Nixon said that was a proper approach to combating unemployment because it gave people jobs that could provide a transition to permanent employment rather than just temporary make-work.

The President last Monday signed the bill providing for jobs in the public-employment sector. Had he not done so, it is doubtful if his veto of the emergency public works bill could have been sustained yesterday.

The Senate vote was along almost straight party lines, with 51 Democrats and only six Republicans opposing the President. Voting to sustain the veto were 25 Republicans and Independent Henry Flood Byrd Jr., Va. Not a single Democrat backed Mr. Nixon.

In other action:

The Senate approved a \$7-billion aid program for schools and students in the health professions, and tacked on a sex-discrimination ban.

Two bills, one covering nurses and the other for health professionals such as doctors, pharmacists, optometrists and dentists, were passed unanimously.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., offered the amendment withholding money to schools practicing sex discrimination.

"This will lay to rest the restrictive notion that medicine is a man's profession and nursing is a woman's role," Sen. Mathias said.

The bill authorizes \$3.9 million in federal assistance over the next five years to schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, podiatry and veterinary medicine.

It includes \$1.2 billion for construction of facilities and expansion of student loans and scholarships, \$3.3 billion to cover a third of the cost of a medical education and \$275 million to encourage training in family medicine.

It includes also programs to aid new schools and those in financial distress.

The second bill would authorize \$1.1 billion over three years to nursing schools and students. It increases student nursing loans from \$1,500 to \$2,500 yearly.

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Humphrey, Muskie Propose U.S.-Soviet Freeze on A-Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Two undeclared Democratic presidential candidates—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine—joined yesterday in a proposal that the United States and Soviet Union enter into a mutual freeze on deployment of nuclear weapons while the two nations seek a strategic arms control agreement.

The initiative for what could develop into a Democratic alternative to the administration's negotiating position in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks came from Sen. Humphrey as he testified before the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on arms control headed by Sen. Muskie.

Sen. Humphrey proposed that Congress include an amendment in the defense procurement bill placing in escrow all funds for development and deployment of multiple missile warheads—known as MIRVs for multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles—while the arms limitation talks proceed. The funds could only be released if the President and Congress jointly decided that deployment of the MIRV warheads was necessary to guarantee the U.S. retaliatory capability.

Sen. Humphrey also announced that he would introduce a series of Senate resolutions calling upon the President to propose to the United States and the Soviet Union enter into a mutual freeze on deployment of both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons for the duration of the arms talks.

Similar Resolution

A similar resolution was approved by the Senate two years ago only to be ignored by the Nixon administration. This time, there is the important political difference that the initiative for such a resolution is not coming from the Republican side—as was

the case with the 1969 resolution originally sponsored by Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts—but from prominent Democrats who are contending for the presidential nomination.

In some ways, Sen. Humphrey stole the march on Sen. Muskie, who had been trying to develop a case for such a moratorium on deployment of MIRVs and anti-ballistic missile systems in his subcommittee hearings.

As Sen. Humphrey unveiled his mutual freeze proposal, Sen. Muskie broke in to observe that it was "comparable" to a suggestion he had made more than a year ago for a weapons moratorium that would be renewed every six months, depending upon Russian observance of the freeze.

Sen. Humphrey initially described the Muskie approach as "cautious" but, later, in a statement taped for the Democratic National Committee, he incorporated the idea of a six-month check period on observance of a weapons moratorium.

With the moratorium proposal, which they eventually joined in endorsing, the two Democrats appeared to be staking out a Democratic alternative, particularly if the administration fails to reach an arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

At one point Sen. Humphrey observed that he was not trying to be "critical" of the President but rather to "supplement" and "complement" his efforts to reach a SALT agreement.

Mr. Newton, free on \$50,000 bond for the trial—his second on charges in the death of Oakland policeman John Frey in a 1967 shootout—was sent to jail when he would not comply with Judge Harold Hove's order to "sit still and be quiet."

When the court reconvened three hours after the noon outbreak, Judge Hove asked Mr. Newton whether he would promise to remain quiet if the contempt citation was rescinded.

Mr. Newton replied: "Yeah, OK."

The noon disturbance was touched off by the surprise appearance of Dell Ross, 33, a prosecution witness in Mr. Newton's first trial in 1968 who contended then that he could not remember anything about the case.

Mr. Ross told of Mr. Newton carrying a black-handled gun and saying: "I just got me two dudes [men]."

Tornadoes Strike Missouri; 3 Dead

ST. LOUIS, July 15 (AP)—Thunderstorms, hail and two tornadoes struck eastern Missouri last night and early today, killing three persons and injuring 50.

At least 23 persons were injured when a tornado slammed into a trailer park and demolished nine mobile homes. A woman and her two children were found dead in a field 100 feet from the trailer camp, 50 miles south of St. Louis.

More storms were reported to be moving into Missouri from eastern Kansas. Hail stones up to one-half inch in diameter were reported in the area.

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Nixon Names Envoy
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 15 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday named Howard E. Mace, 55, director of personnel at the State Department, to be ambassador to Sierra Leone. He will succeed Robert G. Miner, who retired from the Foreign Service.

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Manson Asks to Plead Guilty To Charges in 2 More Killings

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP).—Charles Manson asked yesterday to be allowed to plead guilty to two more murders.

Manson, onetime leader of a hippie-style clan, was convicted along with three women followers of murdering actress Sharon Tate and six other persons. The four were sentenced to death.

During jury selection at his trial on charges that he murdered Gary Hinman, a Malibu musician, and a movie stuntman, Donald

(Shorty) Shea, Manson said: "I'll admit I chopped his head off." He didn't identify the victim. Mr. Hinman's head was not cut off and Mr. Shea's body was never found.

After Manson's attorney declined to allow him to plead guilty, the judge asked if he would confer with another attorney about the consequences of doing so. Manson said he would.

Friends in Jail At another point in the proceedings, Manson turned to newsmen in the courtroom and said: "I've advised all my friends in jail to kill all of you."

Mr. Hinman, 34, was slain at his home in July, 1969. Mr. Shea, who lived at the movie ranch that was headquarters for Manson's clan, vanished the following month and is presumed dead.

After Manson asked to change his plea, the judge recessed jury selection so that the defendant could confer with his attorney, Irving A. Kanarek. Manson said that he could not communicate with Mr. Kanarek, a complaint he voiced often during the Tate case, in which Mr. Kanarek represented him.

The case was recessed until today so that Manson could confer with another attorney, who was not named.

Tories Slide Again in Poll

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—The popularity of Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government continues to fall, a Gallup poll reported in the Daily Telegraph today. The Laborites now enjoy a 21.5 percent lead, it said, with 56 percent voter support against 33.5 for the Tories. Liberals and others won 11.5 percent.

In April, the Conservatives had 44 percent of voters behind them and Labor 45.5 percent. The gap has grown steadily ever since.

The latest sampling was taken after publication of the terms the government secured for Britain's entry to the Common Market.

U.S. Bank Head Pays \$50,000 To Ransom Wife

DOZIER, Ala., July 15 (AP).—Two masked men invaded a bank president's house yesterday and held his wife hostage until he paid them \$50,000 he obtained at his bank, authorities said.

Sheriff Ed Merrill and W.A. Merrill, president of the First National Bank of Dozier, found his wife still bound and ragged at his home after he deposited the ransom money in a litter barrel near Andalusia, 15 miles north of Dozier.

Mr. Harrell said deputies and FBI agents watched the litter barrel for about three hours after being alerted by bank employees.

When no one showed up for the money, a search of the litter barrel revealed the money apparently had been picked up before deputies arrived.

Sheriff Harrell said Mr. Merrill had gone home about noon and discovered two masked men holding his wife hostage. The men demanded that Mr. Merrill pay \$50,000 for her safe release.

Mr. Merrill then went to the bank, got the money and made the drop as instructed. Mrs. Merrill suffered no apparent physical injuries.



Dr. Leonid N. Welichev

Links Found In Chemistry Of Galaxies

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Observations with a California radio telescope have, for the first time, detected a chemical molecule beyond the Milky Way galaxy, or star system, of which the sun, earth and other planets are a part.

The discovery reinforces the view that chemistry in other galaxies has proceeded along much the same lines as in this one, where it has culminated, at least on earth—in the evolution of life.

The molecule is one of the simplest, being a mating of one oxygen atom with one hydrogen atom. This combination, known as hydroxyl, is unstable in the congested chemical environment of the earth and is called a "radical." The addition of another hydrogen atom, however, converts it into a stable form—water.

The observations, made with radio telescopes of the California Institute of Technology, detected the absorptions of radio energy at wave lengths typical of hydroxyl in emissions from two relatively near galaxies. One is known as M-52 and the other as NGC-253.

The observer was Dr. Leonid N. Welichev, visiting Caltech from the Meudon Observatory near Paris. His findings were reported in the July 15 issue of Astrophysical Journal Letters.

Scientists have every reason to believe that physical and chemical processes typical of our galaxy—a spiral system of more than 100 billion stars—also occur elsewhere.

To discover otherwise would be revolutionary. Since hydroxyl and larger molecules more akin to life's precursors have been detected recently in many parts of this galaxy, it was assumed that they have been formed in other galaxies. However this is the first confirmation of that assumption.

Youth Fares to Rome

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP).—Pan American World Airways has added Rome as a destination for youth fare round-trip flights for \$189.

Bus Wagons Are Criticized In Publication

Consumer Reports Cites Shortcomings

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—Consumer Reports said yesterday it has rated both Ford and Volkswagen bus wagons as "not acceptable" because they provide "grossly inadequate" crash protection.

In its August issue, the magazine also expresses "grave doubts" about the safety of all bus wagons—panel vans with side windows and extra seats.

"Don't buy one unless you absolutely need all the load capacity they offer," the magazine will tell consumers. It says any of the full-size station wagons it has tested will outperform the bus wagons.

In addition to the VW and Ford Chateau Club Wagon, the magazine tested the Dodge Royal Sportsman, which it rated "conditionally acceptable," and the Chevrolet Beauville Sportvan, which it labeled "acceptable," but with some reservations.

The magazine said testing in handling, braking and acceleration indicated "poor overall performance" for all the tested vehicles.

All four of the buses "rode, handled, sounded and felt like trucks" and on windy days "zigged and zagged when we aimed them straight down the road," the publication said.

CR said the VW's lack of power and acceleration made the vehicle hazardous in normal highway driving. The bus took "an average of 33 seconds" to go from standstill to 60 miles an hour, compared to 12 seconds or less for station wagons recently tested, it added.

"No other vehicle" has ever failed its braking test "so quickly or so decisively" as the Ford bus, CR said. "If you had to brake the Ford hard twice in succession, the second attempt could require pedal effort beyond the strength of many people."

Because of the "poor overall performance" of the buses, CR said, it was especially important that there be enough vehicle structure to protect the occupants in front-end collisions. It was not very happy about what it found.

While full-size sedans have about three feet of structure—including bumper, hood, fenders, and frame—in front of the passenger compartment which would collapse in the event of a crash, CR said the Chevrolet and Dodge buses have only eight inches more than 1 1/2 feet. The Ford has less than one foot, and the VW has "a scant half foot."

A spokesman for Volkswagen of America, in Englewood, Cliffs, N.J., said its engineers had designed into the structure of the VW bus "energy-absorbing elements to protect occupants in frontal collisions." The spokesman said the bus complies "with all federal barrier crash standards required for passenger cars," even though the vehicles are exempt from the law.

A spokesman for Ford said the company would be "in a better position" to evaluate CR's complaints after they read the story. Consumer Reports is the magazine of the Consumers Union, a nonprofit organization.



ARMS AND THE MAN—British soldier examines cache of arms captured in Belfast this week: five rifles, 1,500 rounds of .303 ammunition, four knives and three berets.

Mine Industry Nationalized By Allende

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 15 (Reuters).—Marxist President Salvador Allende today nationalized Chile's huge mining industry in which three American companies have an investment estimated at more than \$700 million.

The president carried out the nationalization by signing into law a constitutional reform giving the state the "permanent and inalienable" right to take control of the country's mineral riches.

The law was signed at a ceremony at the presidential palace attended by ministers, armed forces leaders and representatives of congress and the judiciary.

Today's move followed action by the Chilean congress on Sunday when it amended the constitution to allow nationalization of the country's mineral resources, including the giant U.S. copper mines.

Chile is the world's fourth biggest producer of copper, which represents about 80 percent of its foreign currency earnings. The bill was first presented to congress six months ago by President Allende, who pledged to nationalize the country's mining industry, private banks and monopolies soon after he took power in November last year.

The government of Mr. Allende, the Western world's first freely elected Marxist head of state, is dominated by Moscow-aligned Communists and militant Socialists.

Relations between the United States and Chile currently appear to be reserved on the part of the United States, and the light in which Washington will regard Chile in the future apparently depends on the compensation to be paid to American companies.

Heroine in Fire That Killed Ten Allegedly Set It

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15 (AP).—A young nurse's aide, credited with saving several people in a fire at an old folks home last January, has been indicted here on charges of starting the fire herself and of murdering the ten elderly persons who died as a result of the blaze.

Miss Mary Ann Wyatt, 21, was charged by a grand jury with setting the fire. Arson Squad investigators theorized that paper was used to set the blaze.

Miss Wyatt was assisting a nurse in the Westminster Terrace Presbyterian Home Jan. 14 when the blaze was discovered in the early morning near the first-floor infirmary.

The nurses battled intense smoke to save 12 of the 13 patients in the infirmary. The other died of cerebral hemorrhage. Miss Wyatt helped rescue several of these patients.

But in other parts of the home eight more persons died in the fire. A tenth died of pneumonia a week later. Eighty-four residents survived.

After the fire, Miss Wyatt was taken unconscious to a hospital. A warrant has been issued for her arrest, and officials indicated that no bond would be set.

NATO Post to Rowny WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Gen. Edward L. Rowny, now commanding a corps in South Korea, was named yesterday to become deputy chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military committee. Gen. Rowny, of the Army, will replace U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. Theodore H. Milton.

Sau Quentin to Open 3d Death-Row Block SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., July 15 (AP).—Sau Quentin prison is opening a third death-row block to house the growing number of condemned men awaiting court appeals of capital punishment convictions.

Associate Warden James Park said death row No. 3 is being created this week by converting cells on the second floor of a prison-adjustment center that has housed hard-to-handle inmates. There are 101 condemned prisoners in California.

Catholics Are Urged to Share In Ulster Regime, Not Bolt It

BELFAST, July 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Brian Faulkner today called on Northern Ireland's Roman Catholics to choose between sharing in government or "riot and the fruits of riot—destruction, injury and death."

The prime minister's appeal was an effort to avert a provincial Parliament walkout threatened by opposition leaders for mid-night. The opposition lawmakers have demanded an impartial inquiry into British soldiers' fatal shooting last Thursday of two civilians in Londonderry.

Violence flared anew in Londonderry as Mr. Faulkner told the people of that Catholic center that they could have "all the social and economic benefits of an imaginative development plan for their area, or they can have riot and the fruits of riot," he added: "They cannot have both."

The prime minister said, in a statement, that last month he offered opposition legislators greater participation in governing the province.

"They can have real and effective participation in our affairs, a chance to do genuine, constructive work together," Mr. Faulkner said, "or they can have the instant politics of exploiting every issue as it arises without consideration of the long-term effects."

Allende Throws A Few Lefts at Young Jeerers

VINA DEL MAR, Chile, July 15 (AP).—President Salvador Allende, 63, threw two or three punches at jering young demonstrators last night before his bodyguards stopped the action, witnesses reported.

Mr. Allende was visiting this Pacific resort town 55 miles west of Santiago, the capital, to coordinate relief operations for last week's earthquake.

Witnesses said Mr. Allende was angered by the jeers, an argument resulted and the president got in a couple of jabs before the bodyguards moved in. Mr. Allende was quoted later as saying it was "an incident without importance."

Eight youths were involved of whom two were arrested by Mr. Allende's bodyguards.

Tempers are short in Vina Del Mar over a congressional by-election scheduled for Sunday.

East, West Germans Meet Again Monday

BONN, July 15 (UPI).—The next East-West German meeting designed to ease relations between the two states will take place Monday in East Berlin.

East German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers announced.

Egon Bahr, Chancellor Willy Brandt's state secretary, and the state secretary in the East German parliament, Michael Kohl, were to have met July 1. The East Germans, however, asked that the date be changed and have since agreed to Bonn's proposal for July 19, Mr. Ahlers said.

Terence Higgins, minister of state at the Treasury, told Parliament that from Sept. 1 Britain's old carwheel pence and 13-sided threepenny pieces—worth one U.S. cent and three U.S. cents respectively—will cease to be legal tender.

The British pound now is divided into 100 new pence, each worth 2 1/2 cents. The coins now in circulation are in denominations of a half new penny, one, two, five, 10 and 50 new pence.

The old sixpenny (six cents) coin, now worth 2 1/2 new pence, will remain in circulation for at least another two years, the government said. But most have disappeared from general circulation in favor of the new all-decimal coins.

Britain's Money Decimal Only As of September 1

LONDON, July 15 (UPI).—The government today announced the switchover from former pounds, shillings and pence to Britain's new decimal currency will be completed Sept. 1—nearly one year ahead of schedule.

Terence Higgins, minister of state at the Treasury, told Parliament that from Sept. 1 Britain's old carwheel pence and 13-sided threepenny pieces—worth one U.S. cent and three U.S. cents respectively—will cease to be legal tender.

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Chou Sees Hanoi Official HONG KONG, July 15 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou Enlai conferred last night with Nguyen Duy Trinh.

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TIERED ELEPHANT—Susie, the pet of Riverside Zoo in Independence, Kansas, got her neck caught in this tractor tire, her favorite toy, and neither she nor park attendants could get it off. A hacksaw and a knife were needed to set her free. But old Susie never lost her temper during the entire ordeal.

Britain Invites Mintoff for Talks on Base

Parley About Royal Navy's Use of Malta

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters).—Britain has invited Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff for talks on revised defense and finance arrangements but has made clear that there can be no prior conditions, Parliament was told today. In a statement to the House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said that Prime Minister Edward Heath had renewed an invitation to Mr. Mintoff to come to London to discuss the ten-year agreements reached in 1964. The British statement followed sudden cancellation of a planned visit to Malta yesterday by the Defense Minister, Lord Carrington, following receipt of a message from Mr. Mintoff. Soon after Mr. Mintoff's Labor party won power in general elections last month, the new prime minister said that the 1964 agreements—providing for 15 million in annual British payments in exchange for use of defense facilities in Malta—were no longer valid.

'Have Made Clear'
Sir Alec told the House today: "We have made clear to Mr. Mintoff that we have no desire to maintain forces in Malta against the will of the Malta government."

"We have also made clear that we are ready to enter into negotiations at ministerial level, in good faith and without preconditions, with a view to reaching an agreement satisfactory to both sides. We hope that the Malta government will now agree that talks should start on this basis."

Sir Alec said that in a reply to Mr. Mintoff's message last night, Mr. Heath had said that Lord Carrington remained ready to visit Malta. But since Mr. Mintoff said he would have found this visit embarrassing, the British prime minister renewed an earlier invitation that Mr. Mintoff himself or a representative should come to London.

Sir Alec said that a further message had been received from Mr. Mintoff by telephone just before he came to the House.

'It May Be Possible'
"This message holds out a hope that it may be possible to resolve the difficulty between us," Sir Alec added. But he could say no more until Mr. Heath had had a chance to study the text, the diplomacy chief said.

In another development, the British Navy announced that in view of the present circumstances a proposed routine call at Malta today by the guided missile destroyer London had been put off.

But the navy said that this did not mean a general ban on ships visiting the Mediterranean island. These would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis, it reported.

In Farewell Before Flight to Kinshasa Agnew Calls His Kenya Visit 'Rich and Meaningful'

KINSHASA, Congo, July 15 (Reuters).—United States Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew arrived here today from Nairobi on the third leg of his tour of Africa.

Upon leaving Nairobi, Kenya, earlier today, Mr. Agnew said in a departure statement. "The people of the United States are deeply interested in Africa and the changes that are occurring here."

"Our own heritage helps us to understand some of the problems you are now facing. We too oppose the continuation of systems based on racial discrimination, and we have deep respect for the independence of all nations."

He said, "While here, I have had the opportunity to meet and exchange views with President (Jomo) Kenyatta, Vice-President (Daniel) Arap Moi, and other Kenyan leaders, and to learn at first hand of the beauty and

pace-setting role of your nation. It has been for me a rich and meaningful experience."

'Unbearable Albatross'
WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The Democratic party National Committee said yesterday President Nixon evidently has decided Vice-President Agnew is "an unbearable albatross" who must be dropped from the Republican ticket in 1972.

The Democrats forecast a political scenario in which Mr. Agnew would announce next spring that he does not want to run again for the vice-presidency.

"And after two years of calculated exclusion, and concession by the Nixon high command, Agnew will mean it," the Democratic account said.

Republican National Chairman Robert J. Doole scoffed at the Democratic assertions.

"I don't see any evidence it will be other than a Nixon-Agnew ticket in 1972," Mr. Doole said in an interview. "It may be wishful thinking on the part of the Democrats because of Agnew's strong following in many sections of the country."

Final Decision
But Mr. Doole said the final decision on the 1972 ticket obviously will be made by President Nixon.

The Democrats said Mr. Agnew's role in administration councils has been steadily diminished and called his current 31-day goodwill trip abroad no more than a "round-the-world golfing tour."

The Democratic account called it "a ho-hum, lull-drum journey," and said the trip itself was evidence Mr. Agnew will not be renominated.

The fact is that Richard Nixon set the guidelines for

Agnew's 10-nation junket: The Vice-President shall avoid all diplomatic discussions of importance," the Democrats said.

"While other administration officials are traveling to Saigon, Paris, and Tokyo on real diplomatic business, Nixon's orders to Agnew were clear: don't do anything. Enjoy yourself."

Iran's Ruling Party Retains Its Tight Grip

TEHRAN, July 15 (AP).—Iran's ruling party, Iran Novin, won 230 seats in the Majlis (lower house) and 28 in the senate in Saturday's general elections, according to final figures.

The opposition party, Mardom, won 37 seats in the lower house and two in the senate. Another lower house seat went to an independent.

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Zambia Closes Its University Bolt After an 'Arrogant' Protest

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 15 (Reuters).—Troops and riot police closed Zambia University today in the government's response to an unprecedented student challenge to President Kenneth Kaunda and his policy on foreign arms sales to South Africa. Troops with fixed bayonets ringed the campus, on the outskirts of Lusaka, at 4 a.m. as police entered dormitories and roused the 1,500 students from their beds. They were told to get dressed and pack their bags.

39 Ultraleftists Jailed in Turin

TURIN, July 15 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine left-wing extremists were sentenced yesterday to jail terms ranging from 20 days to two years and five months for violence against police during a street demonstration here last May. The trial, which began on June 3, took place under heavy police guard and ended with supporters of the accused singing the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag" and making the clenched-fist salute. The 39 sentenced were among 56 arrested May 29 after a demonstration by about 1,000 supporters of the extreme left "Lotta Continua" (Permanent Struggle) group erupted in hours of bitter fighting in the center of the city, during which 28 policemen were injured, 16 were acquitted, and six minors were pardoned by the court.

Week-Old Ban

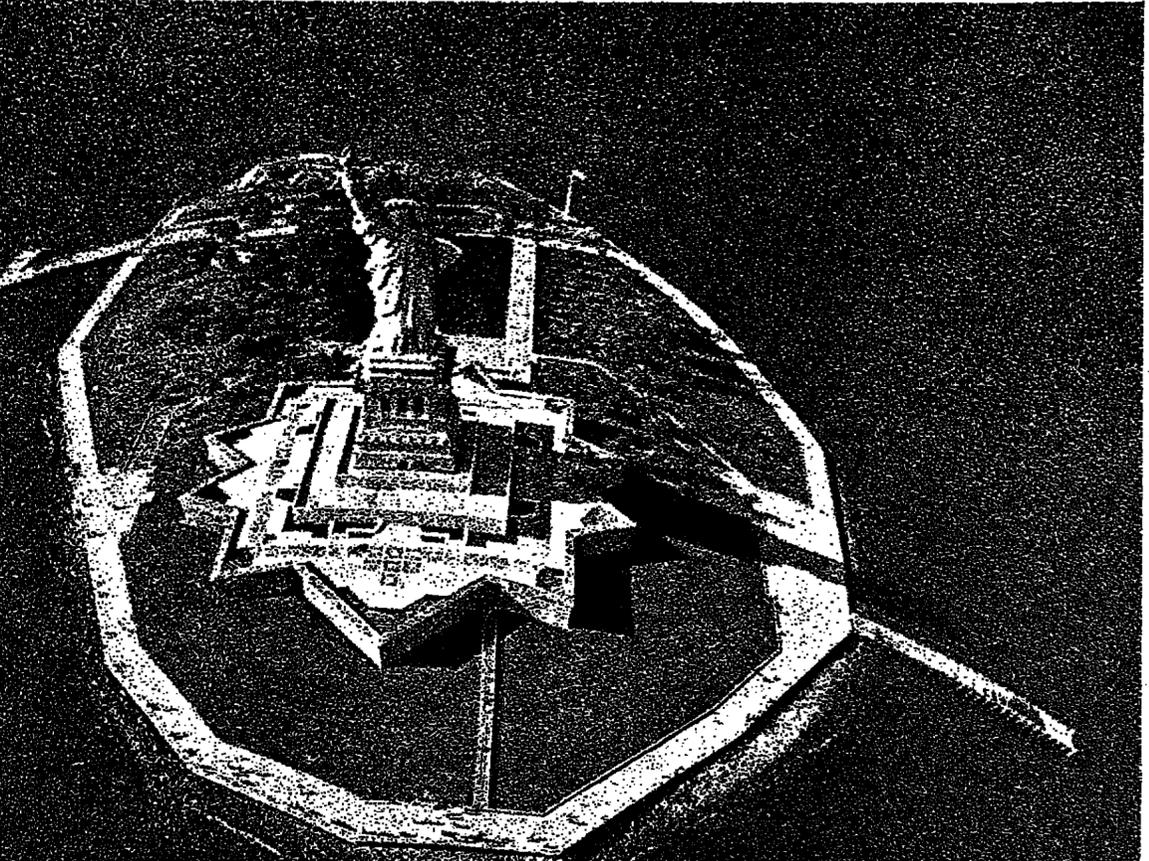
Mr. Kaunda banned anti-French demonstrations a week ago after 1,000 students stormed the French Embassy and clashed with riot police in Calvo Road—Lusaka's main thoroughfare—sending shoppers running for cover.

The students' letter led yesterday to pro-Kaunda demonstrations in several parts of the country. In Lusaka the ruling United National Independence party demanded the closing of the university and 500 of its members set out to march on the campus. They turned back when confronted by students with staves, bricks and bottles.

Mr. Kaunda's supporters were especially angered at the students' reference to secret exchanges that the president, a foe of apartheid, had recently had with South African Prime Minister Jan Vorster.

Although, according to Zambian documents, Mr. Kaunda rejected suggestions by Mr. Vorster that they begin a dialogue, the students wrote: "You have in the past communicated with the enemy. Does it not occur to you that you are asking too much of us and of the Zambian nation as a whole by saying we leave things to you?"

A government announcement today said that the ten student leaders who wrote the "arrogant and highly insulting letter" would not be allowed to resume their studies when the 5-year-old university is opened again on Aug. 30.



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Fish Killed in Saône

LYONS, France, July 15 (AP).—About 40 tons of dead fish have been removed from the Saône River by firemen, police and soldiers. Investigators believe that chlorine dumped into the river near Neuville-sur-Saône poisoned the fish.

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Shifting Pacific Patterns

The expression of Peking's interest in joining a new conference on Indochina, elicited by the leader of Australia's opposition Labor party, is of interest from several standpoints. Obviously, a Chinese presence at any discussion of the future of Southeast Asia would be important; equally obviously, it will be necessary to read the fine print in Premier Chou En-lai's statement to Mr. Gough Whitlam before it is possible to appreciate its value.

But Mr. Whitlam's journey to Peking has its own significance for Australian politics, and perhaps for the future diplomatic alignments of the Pacific basin. Mr. Whitlam has made China policy a major point in his contest with Prime Minister William McMahon, the head of the Australian government. He has told his hosts in mainland China that a Labor government would promptly recognize the Mao regime, while Mr. McMahon has made much of anti-Communism and friendship for America.

It is easier for Australia to take a new look at its Asian neighbors—and customers—now that the long, Red finger no longer points up the Indonesian island chain to New Guinea. While Sukarno ruled Indonesia, memories in New Zealand and Australia were vivid of long days of jungle fighting on Australia's doorstep; of an invasion fleet turned back in the Coral Sea, and of the relief that the sight of the

American flag brought to Auckland and Sydney alike.

Now such memories are entangled with those of the cold war, and of other battles in Korea, Malaysia and Vietnam that a new generation prefers to forget. Moreover, with Australian industrial development booming, the search for Asian markets has taken on the kind of orientation that sent Canadian foragers for purchasers for their wheat in foreign offices as well as the marketplace.

But in Australia, as in New Zealand, there is a fear of Oriental immigration that still closely resembles the Californian attitude 30 years ago. It may have no direct connection with diplomatic strategy, but it does affect, quite profoundly, public attitudes toward Japan and China. Moreover, the virtual disappearance of the Royal Navy from the Pacific has induced a kind of strategic loneliness in Australia and New Zealand that makes it unlikely the alliance with the United States will be hastily sacrificed to diplomatic adventures.

How the China issue will affect Australian politics is anyone's guess. That there will be a modification of policies toward mainland China on the part of all the Pacific states seems inevitable. But there is as yet no evidence that the shifting patterns of Pacific diplomacy will disrupt that relatively new, but already quite strong, alignment among the United States, Australia and New Zealand.



Steep Asking Price at Paris for U.S. 'Surrender'

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—What Mrs. Nguyen Binh handed the United States delegation in Paris was not a demand for unconditional surrender. It was a demand for surrender on condition that the U.S. pay for the privilege of surrendering. The Viet Cong asking price on its face was unimpressive. Unless marked down, President Nixon could not possibly pay it. No American President could.

Ambassador David Bruce made this quite clear at last week's formal session but failed to lure the Communists into more private talks to find how much, if any, markdown could be negotiated. The Communists like the propaganda odds.

They proposed: (1) That all American military personnel and equipment be removed from Vietnam by next Jan. 1, and meanwhile that hostilities be suspended and Vietnamization discontinued; (2) that the Thieu regime in Saigon be dumped in favor of an interim coalition, including, of course, the Viet Cong, to conduct elections; (3) that the U.S. bear "full responsibility" for war damage in North and South Vietnam, thus accepting as an obligation the payment of reparations. The only concession the V.C. made was an undertaking to free U.S. prisoners of war.

To accept these conditions would be to turn South Vietnam over to the Communists lock, stock and barrel, with Camranh Bay and other such installations thrown in for good measure. It would be to proclaim that thousands of Americans have fought and died for nothing and that millions of dollars have been flushed into the Mekong. Many Americans contend that this is what has happened but even they may not want it proclaimed. Given a chance to think it over, most Americans would find this hard, if not impossible, to swallow.

Regrets Ahead?

Sen. George McGovern and others who have rushed to the microphones to urge that the administration grab at the Communists offer may have occasion to regret the impetuosity.

So far public opinion has not had much chance to take form. The proposal was thrown on the table in Paris just as the long Fourth of July weekend was starting, when news of any kind commands minimum attention. Moreover the news media, especially radio and television, have taken slight notice of it. Mrs. Binh's seven points—those which dangle the yule log. And the Nixon administration has, perhaps wisely, withheld analytical guidance pending "clarification" of the terms.

Mrs. Binh's point one—the offer to release U.S. prisoners of war gradually as U.S. military personnel and equipment are removed, has diverted attention from the conditions in points two through seven. And even these six points are couched in cleverly misleading language. Elections are to be fair, Democrats is to prevail. The Vietnamese will settle their own differences amicably. There will be no reprisals. Vietnam, "naturally" reunified in due course, will be a neutral nation, on good terms with all the world, including the U.S.

Same Song

This is the kind of language the Communists have used to make this kind of promise to every nation they have overrun and subjugated since the Second World War. Go back to the Soviet plan for "freeing" Poland, one of the earliest victims. In 1945, and the same combinations of plausible words will be found. What they mean then is what they mean now—that the country promised autonomy is to have satellite status, that what is called democracy will be dictatorship and that what is called freedom will be tyranny.

It has been apparent for a long time that the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong brethren mean to use the American prisoners of war as hostages, exacting as high a price as possible for their release. Mr. Nixon has played into their hands, up to a point, by emphasizing the prisoner issue for his own purposes. Even so, the price was high. It has been

staggering. Concern for the prisoners, who have never received the treatment normal under the Geneva conventions, whose camps have never been subject to inspection by the International Red Cross, is highly emotional. The Communists have exploited it for all it is worth.

Not only did Mrs. Binh wrap her conditions in it but Le Duc Tho, the highest ranking North Vietnamese in Paris, tied a bow on it by stating in an interview that point one in her proposal was separable from the other points. The U.S. could, he said, accept the prisoner-for-withdrawal deal and leave the political settlement for later. This changed nothing, though it was represented as an important concession. The North Vietnamese would naturally be happy to settle their score with the South once the South had been reduced to impotence by the withdrawal not only of U.S. personnel but of the only U.S. force would not be permitted to leave behind.

In spite of all this, the Nixon administration is handling Mrs. Binh's offer as a break in the Paris stalemate meriting exploration. Le Duc Tho has been at pains to say that the Communist position is "flexible." There are even some indications that Mr. Nixon, working through secret channels, encouraged the Communists to make their offer. At a meeting with Republican congressional leaders on June 15, he said a development that would make the Hatfield-McGovern end-the-war legislation moot was imminent in Paris.

At the same meeting Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign-affairs adviser, urged the legislators not to throw away any bargaining advantage that might be wrung from the administration's refusal to set a time certain for withdrawal on its own initiative. After all, he argued, this Communist have lost 700,000 to 800,000 men in the war, the equivalent of a loss of 10 million by the U.S.,

given the population differential, and were themselves war-weary. Perhaps Leslie H. Gelb, co-ordinator of the team that produced the Pentagon Papers, is right when he says that the war in Vietnam is a civil conflict that cannot be compromised and must be won by one side or the other. The Communists are obviously assuming that they have won and are demanding the victor's spoils even though South Vietnam remains unconquered.

Mr. Nixon's alternative, if he fails to persuade the Communists to grant terms reasonably acceptable to the U.S. and to South Vietnam, is to proceed with Vietnamization, gradually withdraw American forces and then continue to supply the South Vietnamese with enough arms to give them a chance of holding their own while trying to negotiate a settlement with the North. Unless the Communists modify their terms more drastically than they seem disposed to do, this is what he most likely will do.

Doing as the Romans Did

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—When President Nixon gloomily reflected last week whether the United States was destined to emulate ancient Rome and fade away in a welter of decadence, the people of this city were given particular food for thought. For since the days of its republican and Caesarian grandeur, Rome has declined with a kind of baroque solemnity and even today is entering on new and perplexing troubles.

Commenting on pseudo-classical architecture of U.S. public buildings, Nixon admitted: "Sometimes when I see those columns I think of seeing them in Greece and in Rome and I think of what happened to Greece and Rome and you see only what is left of great civilizations of the past. As they became wealthy, as they lost their will to live, to improve, they became subject to the decadence that destroys the civilization. The United States is reacting that period."

Edward Gibbon devoted his life to investigating the reasons for Rome's decline and fall and discerned a pattern. As decadence became evident, he wrote that Decius "soon discovered that it was impossible to replace that Roman greatness on a permanent basis without restoring the virtue, ancient principles and manners, and the oppressed majesty of his laws."

But successive Roman leaders failed to support such principles. Thus, Carinus "abandoned him-

self to the luxury of the capital and to the abuse of his fortune... devoted to pleasure, but destitute of taste; and though exultingly susceptible to vanity, indifferent to the public esteem."

Meanwhile "great numbers of provincials rather chose to live as exiles and outlaws than to support the weight of civil society." And a situation developed in which "every teacher, either of truth or of falsehood, every founder, whether of a virtuous or a criminal association, might easily multiply his disciples or accomplices."

Three Moments

The citizens of the Roman Republic first abandoned leadership responsibilities to an aristocratic class and then that class gradually lost its moral and intellectual distinction and capacity to lead. It is known that President Nixon, long before the latest crisis on Vietnam and the economy, had been disturbed by what he considered a leadership crisis in every branch of American society.

Decadence is a special disease unrelated to intellectual evolution. Three basic moments in European history critically changed human destinies but none involved political decay. The first was the quarter century between Aristotle and the Stoics when the all-powerful position of the state yielded to conceptions of individual liberty.

The second, following Machiavelli, produced the realization that no one could be both a good man and good statesman. And the third, stemming from the 18th century romantic movement, fostered new lines of political thinking including the Italian Fascist aberration.

But decline of great nations responds to other human rules. Almost inevitably decadence follows an era when a country has become excessively prosperous and, consequently overconfident, has extended its authority beyond the realm of its capacity. It then suffers a moral decline when it finds its dreams of grandeur are unobtainable.

Americans had always assumed themselves to be a chosen people associated with a New World innocence untainted by Old World corruption. When they were drawn into that Old World they excused the adventure by moralistic reasoning which sought to explain that it was a national and ethical duty to oppose the evil of communism wherever it appeared, just as fascism-Nazism had previously been opposed.

These Manichean assumptions have now begun rapidly to disappear from the American mass consciousness as the assumption of inherent virtue in Roman citizenship disappeared or the British belief in a benevolent obligation to carry the "white man's burden" into Asia and Africa while assuring markets for the Midlands textile factories.

Nixon's pessimistic zoning was notable for its honesty. Contemporary indications are that he will have no more success than did Decius in halting the decline "without restoring public virtue, ancient principles and manners, and the oppressed majesty of the laws."

This has suddenly become America's primordial problem. As the President said: "The critical question is whether the United States will be a healthy nation in terms of its moral strength." When that same question was posed in ancient Rome the answer was a flat no.

G. D. WINANT.

Soviet Stake In Success Of Polish Economy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WARSAW.—The threat of un-solved economic problems in Poland, such as those which collapsed the old Gomulka regime last December, has convinced the Soviet Union to encourage the new Gierke regime to make economic experiments unthinkable in the past.

The reason: the Kremlin must have a relatively stable Poland on its western frontier. A repetition of last December's spontaneous workers' revolt could conceivably lead both to civil war and Soviet intervention which could, in turn, produce what one Polish politician termed a "Soviet Vietnam."

That explains what happened last spring. Resentful, pragmatic Edward Gierke, who once worked as a coal miner in France and who—in the words of one top party official—"hates paper, but likes people," was forced to rescind the food price increase imposed by Gomulka for a promised increase in wages. Responding to Polish politicians' demand for a national income gap with a \$100 million hard-currency loan and a million tons of Russian wheat.

No Nyet

Likewise, when Polish economic planners drafting the new five-year plan asked Moscow for more crude oil, the old-style Russians did not say nyet but instead advised the Poles for the first time since Poland came under the Communist party, to seek its needed oil from the capitalists—that is, on the world market. Polish oil-hunters quickly began negotiations with the British producers and signed a ten-year contract starting in 1975 for three million tons of crude oil a year at a total cost close to half a billion dollars.

To process that crude oil, the Poles will build a new refinery at the Baltic seaport of Gdansk (Danzig). Much of the refined products, it is hoped by Gierke's economic planners (some of whom are outside the Communist party), will fuel Polish-made automobiles. Under the new but not yet announced five-year plan, the 50,000 Polish-made Fiat being produced today will be more than doubled. New contracts for another automobile plant will soon be announced.

This heavy emphasis on the development of light industry is the keystone of the new five-year plan. In addition to automobiles, Gierke's planners talk of doubling cement production for new housing, while investment in heavy industry is severely curtailed.

The Target

The Gierke target is an increase in real wages of 4 percent a year, more than double the rapid pace of the past five years which led to the workers' revolt in December. But whether he can reach that ambitious goal may depend very largely on the Russians. For example, almost two million extra workers will be coming into the job market in the next five years, the first large post-war crop of babies in a country that did not recover from its multi-million war losses until the 1950s.

Typically, Gierke's first edict in the economic mess he inherited was to force-feed Polish farmers with profits in a way unthinkable in the days of Gomulka. To put profit into farming, Gierke ended the production-defeating system of tax progression (the higher the production, the larger the taxes); raised state prices paid to farmers for their output, made it easier for farmers to get investment loans (for a new barn, for example), and ended the tyrannical system of compulsory deliveries (which prevented profitable specialization).

If the efforts to make farmers out of peasants actually work, Poland will have the freest, most profitable farm economy in Eastern Europe. But as one top policymaker in the new regime told us: "We are not advertising these changes as any brave new economic plan. We're sneaking into them as quietly as we can." Despite this obvious play to Moscow, it is highly doubtful that Big Brother Kremlin is in any mood to monitor Poland's economic recovery or hamstring Gierke's freedom of action—so long as the supremacy of the party's role is intact.

To the contrary, Moscow might give enough help to make Gierke's new Poland work or risk the danger to itself of another December crisis—or one far worse.

Congress Turns to the CIA

Congress, in its continuing Vietnam-inspired effort to break the executive's near monopoly of powers in foreign affairs, is now tackling the Central Intelligence Agency. This is understandable, and was to be expected, too. The agency's powers are great—or so one suspects; no one representing the public is really in a position to know. Yet because it operates under virtually absolute secrecy, it does not receive even that incomplete measure of public scrutiny which the Defense and State Departments undergo.

The proposals in Congress affecting the CIA fall into two categories. Those in the first category start from the premise that the CIA is essentially an operations agency and an ominous one, which is beyond public control and which must somehow be restrained—for the good of American foreign policy and for the health of the American democratic system alike.

So Sen. Case has introduced legislation to prevent CIA from financing a second country's military operations in a third country (e.g., Thais in Laos) and to impose on the agency the same limitations on disposing of "surplus" military materiel as are already imposed on Defense. The thrust of these provisions is to stop the executive from doing secretly what the Congress has forbidden it to do openly. Unquestionably they would restrict executive flexibility, since the government would have to justify before a body not beholden to it the particular actions it wishes to take. The advantage to the executive would be that the Congress would then have to share responsibility for the actions undertaken. Since these actions involve making war and ensuring the security of Americans, if not preserving their very lives, we cannot see how a serious legislature can evade attempts to bring them under proper control.

Sen. McGovern's proposal that all CIA expenditures and appropriations should appear in the budget as a single line item is another matter. He argues that taxpayers could then decide whether they wanted to spend more or less on intelligence than, say, education. We wonder, though, whether a serious judgment on national priorities, or on CIA's value and its needs, can be based on knowing just its budget total. In that figure, critics might have a blunt instrument for polemics but citizens would not have the fine instrument required for analysis.

In the House, Congressman Badillo recently offered an amendment to confine the CIA to gathering and analyzing intelligence.

This is the traditional rallying cry of those who feel either that the United States has no business running secret operations or that operational duties warp intelligence production. The amendment, unenforceable anyway under existing conditions, lost 172 to 46, but floor debate on it did bring out a principal reason why concerned legislators despair of the status quo: Earlier this year House Armed Services Chairman Hebert simply abolished the ten-man CIA oversight subcommittee and abrogated complete responsibility to himself, Congressman Badillo is now seeking a way to reconstitute the subcommittee. This is a useful sequence to keep in mind when the agency's defenders claim, as they regularly do, that CIA already is adequately overseen by the Congress.

Between these proposals and Sen. Cooper's however, lies a critical difference. Far from regarding CIA as an ominous operational agency whose work must be checked, he regards it as an essential and expert intelligence agency whose "conclusions, facts and analyses" ought to be distributed "fully and currently" to the germane committees of Congress as well as to the executive branch. He would amend the National Security Act to that end. His proposal is, in our view, the most interesting and far-reaching of the lot.

To Mr. Cooper, knowledge is not only power but responsibility. A former ambassador, he accepts—perhaps a bit too readily—that a large part of national security policy is formulated on the basis of information classified as secret. If the Congress is to fulfill its responsibilities in the conduct of foreign affairs, he says, then it must have available the same information on which the executive acts—and not as a matter of discretion or chance but of right. Otherwise Congress will find itself again and again put off by an executive saying, as was said, for instance, in the ABM fight, "If you only knew what we knew..." Otherwise Congress will forever be running to catch up with executive trains that have already left the station.

The Cooper proposal obviously raises sharp questions of executive privilege and of executive prerogative in foreign policy-making—to leave aside the issue of keeping classified information secure. But they are questions which a responsible Congress cannot ignore. We trust the Cooper proposal will become a vehicle for debating them in depth—and in public, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Africa and Sports

It has to be recognized that until there is a radical change in South Africa's racial policy on sport her teams will find it harder and harder to take part in international competition. Her sporting isolation has become almost a fact of life rather than a matter for argument.

South African sportsmen would be wise to

conclude that unless they are to be confined to playing among themselves, which would be tragic for them and sad for sports enthusiasts in other countries, they will have to persuade their government to allow a much greater degree of multiracial sport in South Africa and in the selection of teams to represent South Africa.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 16, 1896

NEW YORK.—The "silver" platform of the Democratic party is still holding the first pages of all the newspapers and is the major issue in American politics today. It is not so much the two candidates, William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan, that cause the controversy, but rather the issue of gold versus silver. This is one time when the platform of the two parties for outweighs the two contending personalities.

Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Prince de Saxe, counselor of the French Embassy, gave a dinner last night in honor of July 14, at which there were present many prominent Americans as well as foreign diplomats. Among those who attended the dinner and the reception which followed were: Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes, the Spanish and the Belgian Ambassadors and General Badoglio, former Chief of Staff of the Italian Army.

Fight for Bengali Autonomy May Be Gaining Momentum

The following dispatch is by a correspondent of The New York Times who was expelled from East Pakistan on June 30.

By Sydney H. Schanberg
NEW DELHI, July 15 (NYT).—The resistance fighters in East Pakistan have been increasing their hit-and-run attacks on small West Pakistani Army units and police stations.

As in most insurgencies, only a small percentage of the people are active participants or combatants, but the overwhelming majority of the 75 million East Pakistanis seem to be at least passive resisters.

The Pakistani Army's usual tactic against a guerrilla raid is swift reprisal against the civilian population in the area. While this has made some villagers reluctant to hide and shelter guerrillas, it does not seem to have produced widespread civilian resentment against them.

Though most of the resistance activity has been concentrated in border areas—where the Bengalis can strike and slip quickly back to sanctuaries in India—the insurgents are widening their area of operations. Guerrillas have recently carried out several raids in and around Dacca, knocking out power supplies, attacking an ordnance factory and damaging a plant that was converting motor launches into gunboats for the army.

Dacca's electric power was knocked out over the July 4 weekend in a dramatic raid demonstrating the guerrillas' ability to make forays into the heart of the province and cause considerable trouble.

Skills Needed
The rebels slip into Dacca and other towns regularly to recruit men with needed skills—radio technicians, engineers, a crop-dusting pilot. The explosions of grenades and homemade bombs were everyday sounds in major towns as the insurgents attempted to kill collaborators and frighten off potential ones.

The heaviest action has been in the eastern border districts of Sylhet, Comilla and Noakhali, especially in the latter two. There the guerrillas were able to keep the vital road and rail links between Chittagong and Dacca severed.

Some demolition work has been expert, and Pakistani officers contend that it could only be the mark of experienced Indian sappers. The West Pakistani generally believe they are fighting India, not Bengali insurgents.

In the tense border areas, the troops are on combat alert, as if in defense against an invasion. The Pakistani troops, said to number 70,000 to 80,000, seem to be spread thin for the dual job of occupation army and combat force to deal with the insurgency. Guarding the 1,350-mile border with India is in itself a mammoth job.



HOT CAR—The car of the mayor of the Italian town of Reggio Calabria burning yesterday, after being set afire by rampaging youths. Rear, a crowd looks on.

Youths Attack Socialist Office in Calabrian City

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, July 15 (AP).—A crowd of youths sacked the Socialist party headquarters here and burned the mayor's car last night on the first anniversary of fierce riots here.

Citizens were protesting against the national government's choice of Catanzaro as capital of the Calabria region. In February, a compromise was reached that gave Reggio the regional assembly and left Catanzaro as seat of the government.

An anniversary commemoration of the outbreak of rioting included a mass for the first person killed in July 1970, Ugo Labate, a railroad worker. Several thousand persons attended the mass. Afterward, a procession degenerated into the attack on the Socialist office.

Israel Asks 80,000 Tourists Not to Come

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, July 15 (NYT).—Israel tourism authorities have asked nearly 80,000 prospective foreign visitors not to come during the next two months because of a lack of adequate hotel space.

The country is in the midst of a tourist boom far exceeding all expectations and planning.

Mr. Givon said that only about half the tourists arriving these days are Jews. The biggest increases in tourists arriving—up 50 percent over last year—are from Scandinavia, the Netherlands and West Germany.

3 Die in Blast On Danish Ship
GOTHENBURG, July 15 (Reuters).—At least three dockworkers died and many more were injured when an explosion in a forward hold set ablaze a Danish cargo boat in Gothenburg Harbor today, police said.

The explosion in the 9,500-ton Poma, which was carrying chemicals and was being loaded with paper, rocked the city and shattered windows in the vicinity. Police said the death toll was likely to rise.

The blast pushed the boat away from the docks, hampering rescuers' efforts to get on board. Almost an hour after the explosion, the ship was still blazing fiercely.

U.S. Blacks Lose Ground, ABA Is Told

NAACP Official Cites Northern School Bias
LONDON, July 15 (UPI).—Black Americans are in a worse position today than they were 35 years ago, the president of the Legal Defense and Education Fund for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) told the American Bar Association (ABA) today.

William T. Coleman Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, said the blacks had won great court victories over the past three and one-half decades.

"On paper, the courts have eliminated racism in the United States," Mr. Coleman, a former legal clerk to the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, said.

"But after 35 years of litigation and all these wonderful decisions, black America is still worse off today than it was then," he told the Section for Individual Rights and Responsibilities.

Mr. Coleman said statistics showed schools, particularly in the north, are much more racially segregated than before. Citing examples of black schoolchildren whose testing scores went down the longer they attended segregated schools, Mr. Coleman said the schools "instead of being teaching-and-learning devices are now destructive devices."

"Tuning Fork"
Sargent Shriver, former director of the Peace Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity and one-time ambassador to France, told the partially British audience that President Nixon "vibrates like a tuning fork" to the problems of America.

Mr. Shriver said that according to minority groups in America, "if you want to understand how Americans—a majority be (Nixon) hopes—feel about crime, war, justice and race, don't bother with an opinion survey or a Foreign Office briefing. Simply listen to the President and you are listening to the voice of many Americans today."

Speaking to an ABA section on labor relations law, U.S. Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson predicted Congress will play an increasing role in labor disputes because arbitrators no longer fear congressional intervention.

"In fact, a case can be made to the contrary," the secretary said. "It reduces the incentive for serious bargaining and promises an escape from the consequences of one's own actions."

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Austrian Foreign Minister in Italy For 4-Day Visit

ROME, July 15 (AP).—Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived by plane in Rome today for an official visit—the first by an Austrian foreign minister to Italy since the end of World War II.

His Italian counterpart Aldo Moro met him at the airport. The four-day visit stood as a landmark in Italian-Austrian relations, which have been strained at times by the issue of German-speaking Alto Adige, the Alpine border area which belonged to the Austrian Empire until the end of World War I. The Germans call the area South Tyrol.

The main purpose of Mr. Kirchschlaeger's visit was to sign an agreement under which Austria and Italy agreed to refer future disputes on Alto Adige to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Anglican Synod Votes For Methodist Union
YORK, England, July 15 (UPI).—The General Synod of the Church of England has taken the first step toward eventual union with the Methodist Church, voting provisionally in favor of the move by 307 to 152 votes.

Following a debate yesterday, the three houses of the Synod eventually each produced a majority in favor of the 1968 scheme of unity.

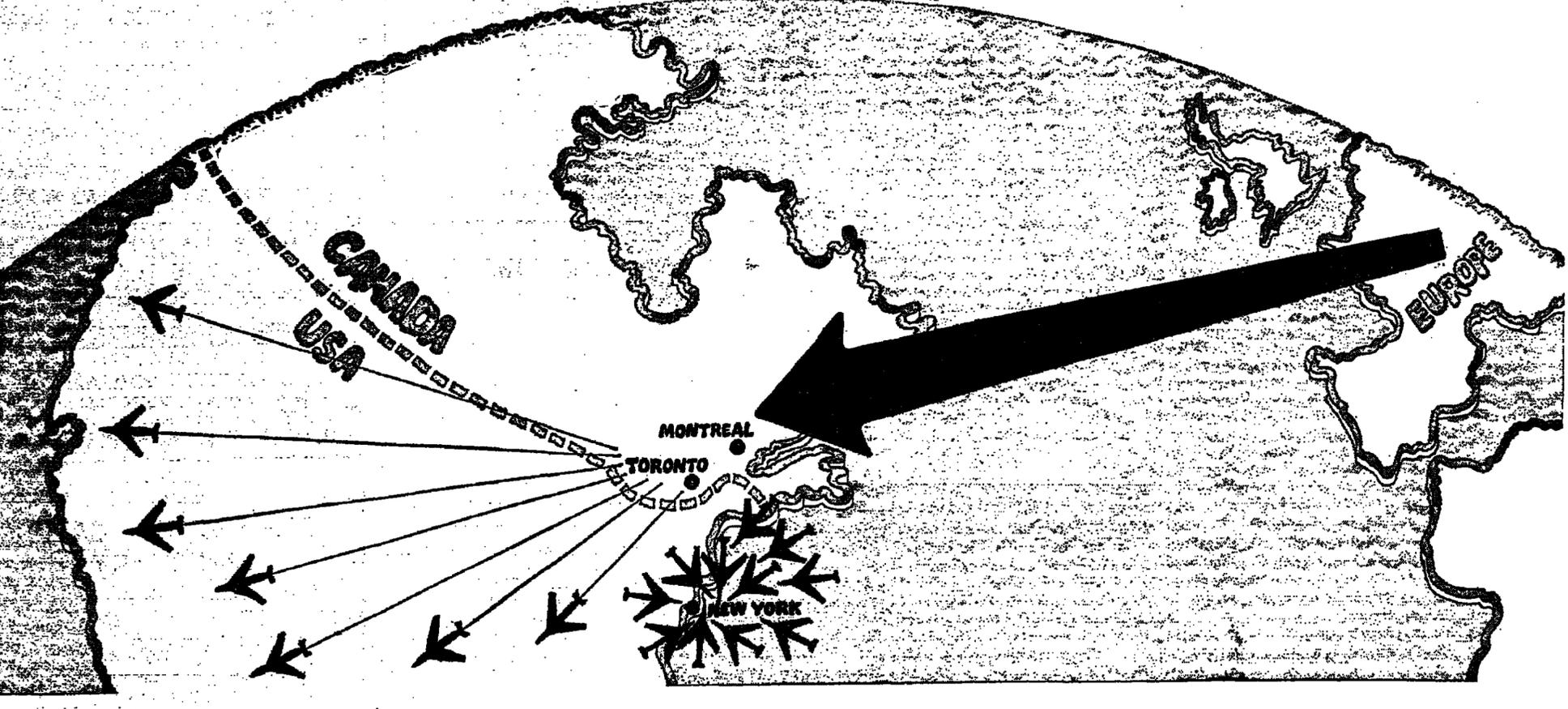
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AIR CANADA



MUSIC IN LONDON

The Winning Beverly Sills

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 15 (IHT).—The audience at London's Festival Hall last evening for Beverly Sills' operatic recital applauded at the end of her program until the prima donna—dressed in white—had to come out and say she hoped she would be invited back again next year.

"The Barber of Seville," treated superficially with a garland of ornaments that overlaid Rossini's already decorated line. It was the old Galli-Curci style of doing the aria, without quite her ease of diction, and anyway we have learned that this is not the way to sing Rossini. The audience, however, loved every moment of it. Then we had Bellini—Juliet's limpid cavatina from "The Capulets and the Montagues."

Beverly Sills, who was cheered by the audience at London's Festival Hall.



She began rather tentatively with an over-emphatic, over-decorated account of an aria from Mozart's early, unfinished "Zaide," that seemed to kill its tender charm with kindness. The same composer's "Marten after arten," Constanze's big aria from "The Seraglio" was another matter. Here Sills' commanding technique, huge range and passionate utterance transformed the aria from a mere showpiece into a rounded expression of Constanze's predicament at that particular moment in the opera.

Linda da Chamonix's "O luce di quest'anima" from Donizetti's opera has become something of a Sills signature tune—with good reason. She sings it with just the required brio and nonchalant. After that, her encore "Depuis le jour" was something of an anticlimax for all its gorgeous beauty. Miss Sills seemed to be tiring somewhat and those pure, floated high notes that should appear from nowhere were not exactly effortless. Still, this is another part Sills should tackle on stage: Her particular brand of eloquence is particularly well-suited to French opera.

rather than exciting evening. Sills is an accomplished, efficient artist, no doubt of that; she knows exactly what she wants to do with her music and has the means to fulfill her wishes. What I find missing in her interpretations is that moment when you hold your breath and get quite carried away with some entirely individual piece of vocalization or expression. That is surely what has distinguished the greatest prima donnas from Malibran to Callas and it is a quality I—but obviously not many other of her cheering fans at the Festival Hall—miss in Sills.

Rossini After the interval came Rossini's "Una voce poco fa" from

U.S. Orchestras: Too Expensive for Records

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Three years ago, with much fanfare and covert crossing of fingers, Angel Records signed the Chicago Symphony to what was proclaimed as a trend-defying contract. The European company hoped to show, officials said, that a great symphony orchestra could still be recorded at a profit in this country in spite of steeply rising costs and falling classical sales.

"There is something utterly wrong. American musicians' unions will finally achieve the point where nobody will record anything."

Chicago, Mr. Covey went on, was that "in the middle of our contract the musicians' union raised the recording rate." (At the current rate, a company must pay each player \$95 a three-hour session, which means about \$30,000 in musicians' fees for the three sessions required to record the average symphonic disk.)

observers believe was a disastrously high price. That contract has two years to run.

The orchestra musician's situation is made more serious by the fact that, according to recording executives, it is the star conductor who sells nowadays, not the star orchestra. With a Leonard Bernstein, a Solti or a Zubin Mehta under contract, a company can make a record with virtually any orchestra in the world and be sure of doing well. Increasingly, that is exactly what the record companies are doing.

3 Orchestras

At the moment, three leading American orchestras still have contracts with European labels. The Boston Symphony records for Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft, under William Steinberg and his young assistant, Michael Tilson Thomas. London Records produces disks with the Los Angeles Philharmonic as well as the Chicago Symphony. But the former orchestra picks up a sizable part of the recording cost.

On the Arts Agenda

The 49th season of opera in the Roman arena at Verona opened July 15 with "Aida," and the all-Verdi lyric program for the season will be completed with productions of "Nabucco" and "Macbeth." In addition there will be a staging of Prokofiev's ballet "Romeo and Juliet" and three orchestral concerts. (Spectacolo Lirico Arena P. Bra 28, Verona, Italy.)

The music festival of Stresa, in its tenth year, opens Aug. 26 with a performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," with Theodor Giegel conducting various German orchestral and choral groups. Among the soloists are ensembles appearing this year: Vladimir Ashkenazy, Wilhelm Kempff, Imrad Seifried and Wolfgang Schneiderhan, the Is-

Internationally circulated records have long been a mark of taste for American orchestras, and Los Angeles evidently finds it reasonable to contribute to boosting its reputation, as well as keeping a hold on its glamorous Indian conductor, Mr. Mehta. As one industry observer said, "It is getting more and more difficult for even the better American orchestras to engage internationally important music directors and even soloists, when recording and its worldwide publicity are not part of the bargain. They want to go where the recording contracts are."

The New York Philharmonic, of all the major orchestras, is believed to be in a relatively sound position right now and probably will remain so while Mr. Bernstein is available to make records here for Columbia.

During the last half century, classical record sales in this country have been losing their share of the market in a steady slide. In 1910, recordings accounted for 10 percent of the sales total. A decade ago that figure had slipped to between 10 and 20 percent. Today the classical slice of the pie is glumly estimated by recording executives themselves at between 3 and 5 percent. In Europe, however, classical sales are holding to a healthy 20 percent, and in Japan to about 40 percent.

In Italy: The Return of the North Carolinians

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy (IHT).—The North Carolinians are back. Every summer for the past four years, that state's School of the Arts has brought dozens of young music students—and a part of its faculty—to Siena, where the Americans work in collaboration with the city's prestigious Accademia Chigiana.

It is an exciting and rewarding enterprise, and last week I had the pleasure of seeing it in action.

First at Montalcino (population under 3,000), in the lovely 14th-century church of Sant'Agostino, the full orchestra of 75—average age well under 20—played a Rossini overture, William Schuman's "New England Triptych" and, after an interval, the Shostakovich Fifth. Though the orchestra had assembled only a few weeks earlier, conductor Nicholas Harnsmyl, artistic director of the school, had miraculously fused his youthful forces into an excellent organization, with a distinct sound and with enormous verve. The

concertmaster, Michelle Makaraki, who enters her senior year in high school in the autumn, is already a more than promising artist.

The concert was enthusiastically received, but in a way, what happened after the concert was almost as fascinating. In the great cloister of the church, the local authorities served dinner to the whole group: pizza, Tuscan beans, and (for the older members) the celebrated local wine, Brunello (IHT, June 6). The musicians suddenly turned into irrefragable goodwill ambassadors.

The following night, in the even smaller but no less beautiful town of Monte San Savino, a capacity crowd filled the recently restored

church of the Pieve to hear four harpists and a flautist play an unusual program ranging from Bach to Debussy and Salzedo.

Again the reception was enthusiastic; the five girls who played the program (one was only 13) were feted, given souvenir scrolls and examples of the local ceramic work, a traditional craft of the village. For the townspeople it was an event that will long be remembered: for the visitors it was a moving sample of Tuscan hospitality.

Outside of the major centers, live music is a rarity in Italy. The North Carolinians are bringing it in abundance and on a high level.

Angel produced nine disks with the Chicago orchestra, under three conductors: Carlo Maria Giulini, Seiji Ozawa and Daniel Barenboim. Six have been released. According to John Covey, Angel's director of artist relations, sales were fair, but drastic changes in recording economics recently have made a quicker return on such investments imperative. "It simply takes too long now to get your money back," he said.

One of Angel's major burdens in Europe

Angel's withdrawal from Chicago is merely one more symptom of general malaise in the classical recording industry. Five months before the death of George Szell last year, Columbia Records had quietly dropped the celebrated Hungarian conductor's Cleveland Orchestra, after an association of more than 15 years.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, after 25 years on the Columbia label, was lured three years ago to RCA for what many industry

observers believe was a disastrously high price. That contract has two years to run.

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SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY Write for a free copy of the Herald Tribune's SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY This brochure will be mailed to you, free of charge, simply by writing to: Mr. John Wehrle, Classified Advertising Manager, International Herald Tribune, 25 Rue de Berli, 75 - PARIS-6e, France.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1971 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Table of international stock and bond trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1971 - Stocks and Bonds'.

ATLAS COPCO FRANCE advertisement. Text describing the company's operations in France and its commitment to industrial development.

Bank Widemann & Co. advertisement. Text advertising international banking services, including Eurodollars and Tokyo Exchange.

Offshore Fund and Bank Investors advertisement. Text promoting investment opportunities in offshore funds and banks.

How Does Your Money Grow? advertisement. Text offering financial advice and investment services, including a P.O. Box 558, Zurich.

The Republic of Panama advertisement. Large advertisement for floating rate serial notes due 1973 to 1976, featuring logos for Goldman Sachs & Co. and The Dettler Banking Corporation.

Hilton International advertisement. Text promoting Hilton hotels worldwide, listing various locations and contact information for reservations.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table of stock market data including various stock prices, volume, and market indices. Includes sub-sections like 'New Highs and Lows' and 'Market Summary'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton with their respective prices and market movements.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table showing soybean meal prices for different grades and quantities, including market trends.

One Dollar

Table listing various international currencies and their exchange rates relative to the US dollar.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity for various stocks and indices, including volume and price changes.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing stocks that reached new high or low prices during the trading session.

Advertisement for A.E. Ames & Co. announcing the election of a new Board of Directors, listing board members and company information.

Advertisement for 'One Dollar' featuring a list of international currencies and exchange rates.

Advertisement for 'Market Summary' providing a detailed overview of market performance and stock activity.

Advertisement for A.E. Ames & Co. Limited, including a combined summary of financial position and a directors' report.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for High, Low, Div, and various stock symbols and prices.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

Consolidated statement of condition June 30, 1971. Assets: Cash and due from banks \$4,386,066,348; U.S. Treasury securities \$804,671,608; Obligations of U.S. government agencies \$136,829,718; Obligations of states and political subdivisions \$638,918,325; Other investment securities \$191,299,599; Trading account securities \$256,726,100; Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell \$21,875,000; Loans \$6,067,103,726; Bank premises and equipment \$75,791,701; Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated \$6,192,170; Customers' acceptance liability \$287,915,506; Other assets \$412,793,836; Total assets \$13,286,183,637.

Liabilities: Demand deposits \$5,490,440,716; Time deposits \$2,148,974,658; Foreign branch deposits \$3,048,722,668; Total deposits \$10,688,138,042; Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase \$612,006,389; Other liabilities for borrowed money \$143,956,272; Accrued taxes and expenses \$111,693,323; Liability on acceptances \$299,400,572; Dividend payable \$13,320,164; Mortgage payable \$17,340,242; Other liabilities \$311,745,739; Total liabilities \$12,197,600,743.

Reserve: For possible loan losses \$117,811,515.

Capital accounts: Capital notes (6 3/4% due 1978) \$100,000,000; Capital notes (5 1/2% due 1992) \$97,000,000; Equity capital: Capital stock, \$25 par value (9,123,400 shares) \$228,055,000; Surplus \$336,500,000; Undivided profits \$209,186,379; Total equity capital \$773,741,379; Total capital accounts \$970,771,379; Total liabilities, reserve, and capital accounts \$13,286,183,637.

Assets carried at \$1,002,337,694 in the above statement were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public monies as required by law, and for other purposes.

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Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and various stock symbols and prices.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, High, Low, Last, and various stock symbols and prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and various stock symbols and prices.

European Gold Market

Table of European Gold Market with columns for Location, Price, and various gold market data.

Foreign Stock Index

Table of Foreign Stock Index with columns for Country, Index Value, and various stock market data.

Handwritten scribbles and notes at the bottom of the page.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'R', 'T', and 'U'.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'U-V' and 'W-Y-Z'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing bond names, prices, and yields. Includes sections for 'Dollar Bonds', 'Mid-day Indicated Prices', 'Floating Rates', and 'Convertible Bonds'.

THE DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST N.V.

Participating Debentures due July 15, 1974, will pay interest at 7 1/2% for period July 15, 1971 to January 14, 1972.

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Real estate and business opportunities advertisement featuring 'WOODEN CURIOS DEALERS', 'OLD ESTABLISHED WHISKY COMPANY (1946)', and 'MILLIONAIRES: Life's short'.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

Table of international funds advertisement listing various fund names, prices, and performance metrics.

REALTY INVESTMENT

Realty investment advertisement for 'FOR SALE' featuring a high altitude coffee plantation in Ecuador, South America.

On wooded hill sloping down to small river 2 miles above

Realty investment advertisement for 'PORT GRIMAUD/Var/France' featuring 42,000 sqm (10 acres).

FOR SALE - OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY

Realty investment advertisement for 'IONIAN SEA ISLE OF ZAKYNTHOS (ZANTE) GREECE'.

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Realty investment advertisement for 'LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND' featuring a luxurious modern house overlooking Lake Geneva.

COMMERCIAL REALTY

Commercial realty advertisement for 'PARIS' featuring a theatre, large ballroom, or meeting hall.

INVESTMENTS

Investment advertisement for 'IS THIS THE WORLD'S EASIEST MONEY?' and 'South Switzerland LUGANO'.

Large advertisement for Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky, featuring a bottle image and text: 'Seagram's V.O. Canadian. Order it instead of your usual whisky. Just once. And you'll be back for more.'

Airlines. Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

PEANUTS



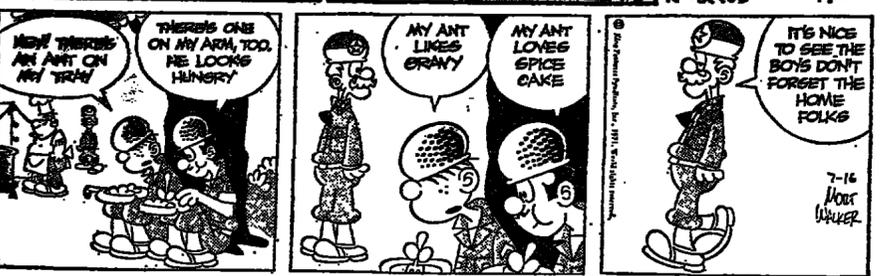
B.C.



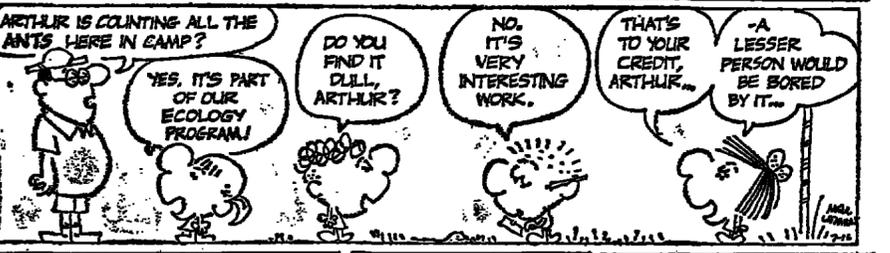
HILABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one heart... When East had to follow to the third round of clubs...

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, East, and West cards.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid solution for the crossword puzzle with words like CUTOFF, USSR, WAH, ANOMIE, PALO, TIE, MARINA, OVIES, NIF, BUTTERFLIES, GITT, ATTARD, FLUTTERBY, BEENA, ROUND, ORCA, BESSO, ULO, SIEAR, ESTD, STEREOIPE, FUGA, ENCOIDES, MALCOM, BERT, COOP, RAG, FINE, USABLE, ETH, ETHER, SPIRIT, DET, ESTS, EYESON.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BIOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF CHINESE COMMUNISM, 1921-1965 By Donald W. Klein and Anne B. Clark. Harvard, 1,196 p. Two volumes, \$30.

NAGEL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA GUIDE—CHINA Conies, 1,504 pp. Illustrated, \$19.95.

Reviewed by Stanley Karnow

If the Chinese authorities grant you a visa tomorrow—which, in these days of ping-pong diplomacy, is not beyond the realm of possibility—your luggage ought to contain two essential books: "Nagel's Encyclopedia Guide" to China, published in 1968, and the two-volume "Biographic Dictionary of Chinese Communism" by Donald W. Klein and Anne B. Clark.

The "Biographic Dictionary" is not a "Who's Who" of the party, but a series of carefully researched, readable essays that bestow human reality on more than 400 Chinese Communist leaders...

One facet of Mao's experience, underlined in the "Biographic Dictionary," was his remarkable capacity for survival through some of the stormiest decades in modern history. His second wife, his sister and one of his brothers were executed by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists. Another brother died fighting as a guerrilla. His oldest son, a pilot, was killed in action during the Korean war.

The guide, as its title suggests, also contains encyclopedic details on such ancient sites as Loyang, the capital of the Chou dynasty in the 8th century B.C. and the celebrated tomb outside Peking. The maps are good that an American raised in China was able to spot the place where he played as a child in Nanking, the capital under the Nationalists.

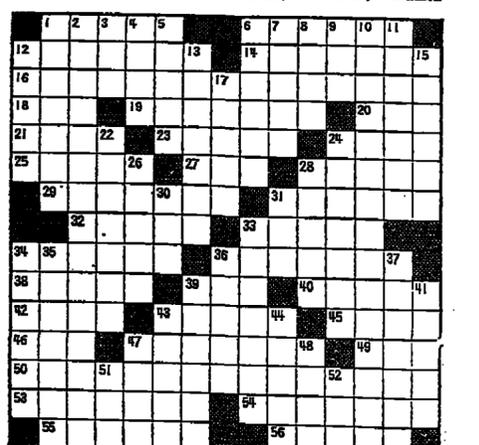
Warning that some names may have been changed since the outbreak of the cultural revolution, the guide lists hotels, restaurants, antique shops, book stores and other practical places in Peking, Shanghai and Canton. The guide, a French production, was begun following the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and Communist China in 1964.

The reviewer, Stanley Karnow, a Washington Post staff writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

- ACROSS: 1 Asian antelope, 12 Increased efforts, 13 Sport featuring "Touché", 14 Ceremonial candelabrum, 15 Friendship on a high level, 16 Tree, 17 Hot wind, 18 Marsh elder, 19 Type, 20 Protégé of Nicholas Nickleby, 21 Old region of Asia Minor, 22 Solution: Abbr., 23 Brownish color, 24 Ankle injuries, 25 Lake near Tahoe, 26 Think, 27 Prompting, 28 Certain, 29 Burgundies, 30 Oregon river, 31 Shotgun, for one, 32 Hundredweight, Abbr., 40 Record, 41 Short and long, 42 Fetters, 43 Spanish river, 44 Decree, 45 Parks, 46 Servicemen's mess, 47 Household gods, 48 Fungus, 49 Small thorn, 50 Teacakes, 51 Facing a glacier's path, 52 Palace event, 53 Pertinent, 54 Gang word for a pistol, 55 Leks, leva and bahis, 56 Large game fish, 57 Alpine range, 58 New Orleans pro, 59 Nightclub, 60 Incumbents, 61 Horse color, 62 Short sleeps, 63 Silver and copper, 64 Lawyers, in France, 65 Excalibur, for one, 66 Tibbits, 67 Beldams, 68 Slack, 69 Empty, 70 Straw beehives, 71 "It's"—to tell..., 72 In a — (upset), 73 Central American tree, 74 Year, in Madrid, etc.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words VOYIR, ENLAK, LEMAFE, UNGELP and a cartoon of a man with a sign that says 'A PERSON WHO'S AIMING TO BE ON STAGE SHOULD FOLLOW THIS DIRECTION.'

Ashe Bows To Barthès In Tennis

Unstrung Richey Loses to Gimeno By Mark Asher WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)...

Ali's Training for Ellis Is Mainly Tub-Thumping

By Shirley Povich WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI) - A couple of weeks ago the dispatches from his Chicago training camp reported Muhammad Ali had been knocked down by Eddie Brooks...



ON THE ROPES—Muhammad Ali takes break from training Wednesday at Houston.

Training Gloves Ali was the same Muhammad Ali who for 14 rounds in Miami fought all the fire of knockout specialist Joe Frazier...

more tickets to his fight with his former \$25-a-day sparring partner Ellis, which is assumed to be the general purpose of Ali's lamentations...

Tightening the Ring HOUSTON, July 15 (UPI) - Ali, accustomed to fighting in a 20-foot-square ring, will be forced to fight in an 18-foot ring against Ellis in his 12-round bout on July 26...

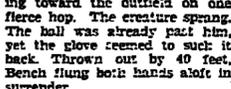
"I got tapped on the nose by that kid," Frazier said. "That kid's gonna be good. He's game." All appeared at the exhibition and climbed in the ring, apparently trying to get at Frazier in their continuing charade.

RED SMITH Baseball: Blue and Blades

DETROIT, July 15.—In the fourth inning Johnny Bench went to bat for the second time. He had already delivered two runs with a thunderous shot into the upper deck, probably 50 feet above the 415-foot mark in right-center field.

Nationals dugout. "You're gotta be kidding," they said, for a stranger in shirt sleeves was squatting in the playing area at a corner of the Americans' dugout.

It's exhibition, a show-an-opportunity for the underprivileged clientele in an American League town to enjoy Willie Mays and Hank Aaron. But it isn't baseball because that's not how the game is played.



Red Smith

That was the moment of pure beauty in the exhibition exhibition between the two major leagues. The rest of the time it was the Super Stainless Classic, the sorry exercise in huckstering that baseball has allowed its All-Star Game to become.

Quarterback Landry of Lions Says He's Playing Out Option

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Final disarrangements, which have a major bearing on owners and players in recent years, continue to crisscross football.

By William N. Wallace Our last report said: "But Phil didn't want to play for us so it's just as well, provided we can get equal value for him."

Australia's Rod Laver, who took Roosevelt to the third-round feature today, had little trouble with countryman Fred Stolle, 6-2, 6-3, Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., runner-up at Wimbledon, defeated fellow American Tom Edrick, 6-1, 7-5.

Pan-Am Games Face Inflammable Situation

By Reece Smith CALI, Colombia (UPI)—The Olympic torch being borne here by relay of runners is not the only combustible contribution from Mexico City that the organizers of the sixth Pan-American Games have in mind.

cannot permit sabotage of the Pan-American Games. As most of the country's university students have had their schools closed for some part of the current year in consequence of clashes with authority, President Pastrana did not need to do any spelling out.

strength of the United States baseball squad nor the peddling power of Mexican cyclists but the intentions of Colombia's chronic disrupters.

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division Pittsburgh 57 31 648 New York 46 40 553 1/2 Chicago 47 41 534 1/2 Philadelphia 39 50 428 1/2 Montreal 35 54 382 1/2

Grandmaster Larsen III

DENVER, July 15 (UPI)—Chess grandmaster Bent Larsen of Denmark became III yesterday, forcing a postponement of the fifth game of a ten-game series against Bobby Fischer of the United States in a world semifinals elimination.

Student Suggestions Far from talking sabotage students have weighed in with suggestions for the games' better success. One was Javier Casagrande, the national chess champion.

stripped of his title by the World Boxing Council for failure to defend against Spain's Pedro Carrascosa, the challenger nominated by the WBC.

Trevino Turning Serious

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Lee Trevino, on the hottest streak in recent golf history, turned serious yesterday as he sought to add the Western Open title to his growing list of crowns.

Advertisement for Pierre Balmain featuring a dress and the text 'A gift of elegance and prestige. VENT VERT JOLIE MADAME MISS BALMAIN MONSIEUR BALMAIN'.

Sports Shorts

The British Boxing Board of Control said it will continue to recognize Scot Egan Buchanan as the world lightweight champion pending the results of its own investigation.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0 at Maracana stadium on a goal by Roberto.

Melayk Turns Pro

Jacksonville, Fla., July 15 (UPI)—Steve Melayk, the current British Amateur golf champion and 1969 U.S. Amateur winner, announced today he is turning professional and will compete next week in the \$250,000 Westchester Classic.

Stewart Leads Trials for Prix

SILVERSTONE, England, July 15 (UPI)—Flying Scot Jackie Stewart, world championship leader and pre-race favorite, lashed round the 2.9-mile Silverstone circuit today in record time during practice for Saturday's Formula One British Grand Prix.

Merckx Takes 17th Leg of Tour To Lead by 5:38

By Wire Dispatches BORDEAUX, July 15.—Eddy Merckx of Belgium won the 17th leg of the Tour de France cycling classic, 183 kilometers from Mont-de-Marsan to Bordeaux, and virtually assured himself of victory when the Tour ends in Paris on Sunday.

Cubs Edge His On 6 Runs 4th

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Back-to-back triples in the eighth and ninth innings and a six-run fourth inning gave the Chicago Cubs a 7-6 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Cards Get Homer Jones

ST. LOUIS, July 15 (UPI)—The St. Louis Cardinals acquired wide receiver Homer Jones from the Cleveland Browns Tuesday for a high draft choice, Jones, 30 years old and an eight-year NFL veteran, was traded from the Giants to the Browns last year and led the club in kickoff returns, running back 29 for 789 yards.

Giants Acquire Lakes

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The New York Giants obtained ten-year NFL veteran defensive tackle Roland Lakes from the San Francisco 49ers for a future draft choice today.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page) SITUATE WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS, SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisement for Roulette Baccara and Casino Wiesbaden Restaurant-Bar.

